

K. P. S. C.
UNSOLVED QUESTION PAPERS
FOR GAZETTED PROBATIONERS
CLASS I & II

COMPULSORY PAPERS :
GENERAL ENGLISH
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
ESSAYS

UP TO DATE

KARNATAKA BOOK CENTRE
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BANGALORE-560 002

7 JUN 1985

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BANGALORE-560 002

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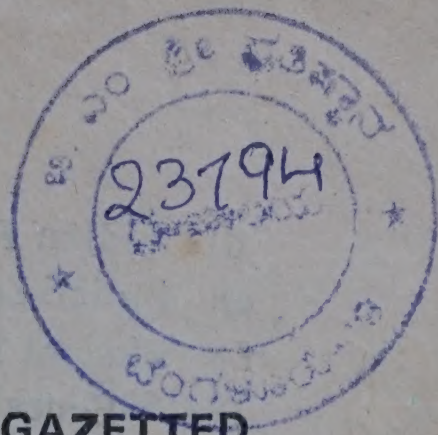
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K. P. S. C.

**UNSOLVED QUESTION PAPERS FOR GAZETTED
PROBATIONERS—CLASS I & II**

ESSAY—1974

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks ; 150

Write an essay on any one of the following :—

1. State as an organisation
2. Welfare State
3. India in world politics
4. Impact of technological advancement on international relations
5. Indo-American relations
6. Non-alignment.

ESSAY—1975

Write an essay on any one of the following :—

- a) Delegated Legislation
- b) Disarmament
- c) Energy Crisis
- d) Role of Technology in Integration
- e) Role of Higher Civil Service in India
- f) Marxian Theory of State
- g) World Peace Through World Law
- h) Centre State relations in India.

ESSAY—1976

Write an essay on any one of the following subjects :—

- a) Twenty-five Years of Independence-An estimate
- b) The Green Revolution
- c) Tourism in India

- d) Indian Films and Censorship.
- e) Indian Sports and World Olympics.
- f) Student Participation in Decision-Making in Universities Education.
- g) Ethics in the Business World.
- h) Brain Drain.

NOVEMBER 1977

ESSAY

Time—3 Hours]

[Marks—15]

Gazetted Probationers—Class I & II

Write an essay on any one of the following :—

1. The disadvantages of being a gentlemen.
2. The worship of science is one kind of superstition.
3. Government for the people, Government of the people—yes ; but Government by the people is sheer nonsense.
4. The role of Films in a permissive society.
5. The hierarchial nature of Man and the uniqueness of the Caste system.
6. Centre-state relations in India.
7. Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds.

ESSAY—1978

Write an essay on any one of the following :—

- 1) History is no better than a matter of dates and a collection of names.
2. Liberty without discipline has no meaning.
3. Culture is so unique that it knows no divisions and therefore it is foolish to talk of scientific culture and literary culture.
4. It is not enough if students are educated : they should be politically educated.
5. Novel-reading is a waste of time.
6. Our achievements and failures as a nation since 1947.
7. "All men are liars, but not all liars are men".

ESSAY 1980

Write an essay on any one of the following :—

1. What is most important for us today is, humanism ; neither religion, nor God.
2. The problem of Administrative language in India.
3. 'Pen is mightier than sword'.
4. 'Non-violence is the weapon of the weak'.
5. One need not decline the actual, in order to be ideal
6. The political awareness in India, since 1975.
7. Racism is as inhuman as Caste System.

Category I and II Essay 1981

ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

Write an essay on any one of the following :—

- 1) ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮ.
Literature and Religion.
- 2) ವಯಸ್ಕರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹತ್ವ.
Importance of Adult Education.
- 3) ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ.
Problem of unemployment.
- 4) ಪಂಚವರ್ಷೀಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು.
Five-Year Plans.
- 5) 'ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಿಮಿಯನ್ನೂ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲಾರ : ಆದರೂ ಹಲವು ದೇವರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ'.
'Man cannot make a worm : yet he will make Gods by by the dozen.'
- 6) ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ.
Cultural heritage of India.
- 7) ನಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬೇಕು ?
How much English we need ?

GENERAL ENGLISH – 1974

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :

I Write an essay, not exceeding Four pages in length on of the following :—

- a) India as a secular, democratic State.
- b) Value of hobbies.
- c) On making our world a better place to live in.
- d) Can prohibition be ever successful in India ?
- e) Mountain climbing.
- f) Oil crisis — its causes and remedies.

II a) Write a precis of the following passage in about third its length :—

Water is the basis of all life. Every animal and every plant contains a substantial proportion of free or combined water in it, and no kind of physiological activity is possible which the fluid does not play an essential part. Water is, of course, necessary for animal life, while moisture in the soil is equally imperative for the life and growth of plants and trees. Though the quantity necessary varies enormously with the species. The conservation and utilisation of water is thus fundamental for human welfare. Apart from artesian water, the ultimate source in all cases is rain or snowfall. Much of the Indian agriculture depends on seasonal rainfall and is therefore very sensitive to any failure or irregularity of the same. The problems of soil erosion and of inadequate or irregular rainfall are closely connected with each other. It is clear that the adoption of techniques preventing soil erosion would also help to conserve and keep the water where it is wanted, in other words, on and in the soil, and such techniques therefore serve a double purpose.

It is evident, however, that in a country having only seasonal rainfall an immense quantity of rain-water must necessarily run off the ground. The collection and utilization of this water is, therefore, of vital importance. Much of it flows down

to the streams and rivers and ultimately finds its way to the sea. Incredibly large quantities of the precious fluid are thus lost to the country. The harnessing of our rivers, the waters of which now mostly run to waste, is a great national problem which must be considered and dealt with on national lines. Vast areas of land which at present are mere scrub jungle could be turned into fertile and prosperous country by courageous and well-planned action.

The measures necessary to control the movement of water and conserve the supplies of it can also serve subsidiary purposes of great value to the life of the countryside. By far the cheapest form of internal transport in a country is by boats and barges through canals and rivers. We hear much about programmes of rail and road construction, but far too little about the development of internal water ways in India. Then, again the harnessing of water supplies usually makes possible the development of hydro-electric power. The availability of electric power would make a tremendous difference to the life of the countryside and enable rural economy to be improved in various directions. In particular it would enable underground water to be tapped to a greater extent than at present, and thus help to overcome the difficulties arising from irregularity or inadequacy of other sources of supply.

- b) Suggest a suitable title for the precis. 3
- c) Answer very briefly and in your own words the following questions set on the passage given above :—
1. How is water fundamental to life? 2
2. What are the subsidiary benefits which can be derived from water in a country like ours? 3
3. Why is the collection and utilization of water of vital importance to our country? 2
3. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to a trek in the hills during the coming winter holidays.

OR

Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, making suggestions how the present 'Emergency' can be utilised to ensure discipline and hard work in the University Campus.

(Note :— The letter should not exceed Two pages in length. Sign yourself X. Do not give your Roll Number or your own or your friend's address).

4. a) Choose any **five** of the following pairs of words and use each word in a sentence so as to bring out the differences in meaning between the pairs of words :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Cermonial ceremonious. | 2. Access, Excess. |
| 3. Last, Latest. | 4. Respectful, Respectable. |
| 5. Honorary, Honourable. | 6. Compliment, Complementary. |
| 7. Luxurious, Luxuriant. | 8. Credible, Creditable. |
| 9. Persecute, Prosecute. | 10. Stationary, stationery. |

b) Use any **five** of the following in sentences of your own :—

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Dutch courage. | 2. Cold comfort. |
| 3. Blue blood. | 4. Hush money. |
| 5. A white lie. | 6. To be under a cloud. |
| 7. To be in a fix. | 8. To come to grief. |
| 9. To draw a blank. | 10. To hold one's head high. |

5. a) Rewrite the passage given below, filling in the blanks with appropriate articles ('a' 'an' or 'the') :—

English today has.....new value. It is regarded..... world over as.....able instrument of expression. Our times have witnessedemergence of good expressive English found in good books, committee reports and in..... many modern examples of effective writing speech. The difficulty is to getnumber of suitable models which will teach English primarily as.....language. Fortunately for us, the essays in..... present selection by and large are.....result of.....quest in reading for the utility of language.

b) Write out the following passage filling in suitable prepositions in the blank spaces :—

In the early morning I lay bare-bodied.....the open and the gentle-eyed sun of the mountains which took me.....his warm embrace. The cold wind from the snows made me shiver a little but the sun would come... ..my rescue and fill me.....the warmth and well being. I sometimes would lie.....pine trees and listen.....the voice of the wandering wind whispering many strange things.....my ears, lulling my senses and cooling the fever in my brain. So the days passed and contentment grew.... ..my mind. Sometimes a huge bundle of letters and newspapers would come, and I viewed them.....distaste. The post-office was ten miles end I was half inclined to let my mail rest there.

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c) Re-write the following sentences correctly without changing their meaning and structure :—

1. Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves.
2. All that glitters is not gold.
3. Ah ! What a fall was there my countrymen.
4. But for a miracle, we would have been utterly defeated.
5. Gandhi was too truthful and honest to be a successful lawyer.

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GENERAL ENGLISH—1975

[All questions should be attempted]

1. Write an essay, not exceeding four pages in length, on one of the following :—

- a) The variety and unity of India.
- b) Science and Social Change.
- c) Superstitions. Old and New
- d) The Revolt of Youth.

2. a) Write a precis of the following passage in about 100 words.

[The precis should be in your own words. It should be written on the special sheets provided which should be fastened securely to the answer book. You will be penalized if your precis is much longer or shorter than the length prescribed.]

What is a perfectly free person ? Evidently a person who can do what he likes, when he likes, and where he likes or do nothing at all if he prefers it. Well, there is no such person and there never can be any such person. Whether we like it or not, we must all sleep for one third of our lifetime-wash and dress and undress-we must spend a couple of hours eating and drinking we must spend nearly as much in getting about from place to place. For half the day we are slaves to necessities which we cannot shirk, whether we are monarchs with a thousand slaves or humble labourers with no sets but their wives.

The natural jobs cannot be shirked but, they involve other jobs which can. As we must eat we must first provide food as we must sleep, we must have beds, and bedding it houses with fire places and coal : as we must walk through the streets, we must have cloths to cover our nakedness. Now, food and houses and clothes can be produced by human labour. But when they are produced they can be stolen. If you like honey you can let the bees produce it by their labour, and then steal it from them. If you are too lazy to get about from place to place on your own legs you can make a slave of a horse. And what you do to a horse or a bee, you can also do to a Man or woman or a child, if you can get the upper hand of them by force or fraud or trickery of any sort, or even by teaching them that it is their religious duty to sacrifice their freedom to yours.

So beware ! if you allow any person, or class of persons to get the upper hand of you, he will shift all that part of his slavery to Nature that can be shifted on to your shoulders : and you will find yourself working from eight to fourteen hours a day when, if you had only yourself and your family to provide for you could do it quite comfortably in half the time or less.

The object of all honest governments should be to prevent your being imposed on in this way. But the object of most actual governments, I regret to say, is exactly the opposite. They enforce your slavery and call it freedom. But they also regulate your slavery, keeping the greed of your masters within certain bounds. When chattel slavery of the negro sort costs more than wage slavery they abolish chattel slavery and make you free to choose between one employment or one master and another, and this they call a glorious triumph for freedom, though for you it is merely the key of the street. When you complain, they promise that in future you shall govern the country for yourself. They redeem this promise by giving you a vote, and having a general election every five years or so.

At the election two of their rich friends ask for your vote, and you are free to choose which of them you will vote for to spit the other a choice which leaves you no freer than you were before, as it does not reduce your hours of labour by a single minute. But the news papers assure you that your vote has decided the election that this constitutes you a free citizen in a democratic country. The amazing thing about it is that you are fool enough to believe them.

Now mark another big difference between the natural slavery of man to Nature and the unnatural slavery of man to man. Nature is kind to her slaves. If she forces you to eat and drink she makes eating and drinking so pleasant that when we can afford it we eat and drink too much. We must leep or go mad ; but then sleep is so pleasant that we have a great difficulty in getting up in the morning. And fireside and families seem so pleasant to the young that they get married and join building societies to realize their dreams. Thus, instead of resenting our natural wants as slavery, we take the greatest pleasure in their satisfaction. We write sentimental songs in praise of them. A tramp can earn his supper by singing Home, Sweet Home.

The slavery of man to man is the very opposite of this. It is hateful to the body and to the spirit. Our poets do not praise

it! they proclaim that no man is good enough to be another man's master. The latest of the great Jewish prophets spent his life improving that there is no extremity of selfish cruelty at which is slavery of man to man will stop if it be not stopped by law. You can see for yourself that it produces a state of continual civil war-called the class war between the slaves and their masters, organised as Trade Unions on one side and Employers' Federations on the other. We shall never have a peaceful and stable society until this struggle is ended by the abolition of slavery altogether, and the compulsion of everyone to do his share of the world's work with his own hands and brains, and not to attempt to put it on anyone else.

- b) Suggest a suitable title for the precis.
- c) Answer in your own words the following questions based on the passage above in a sentence or two :
 - 1) What should be the object of all honest Governments ?
 - 2) What is the main difference between the slavery of man to Nature and the slavery of man to man ?

III Write a letter to a friend of yours urging him to become a member of a society for social service which you are organising in your place. Tell him the object of your society and how you propose to achieve them.

OR

Write a letter to an editor of an English Daily drawing his attention to the inconveniences suffered by the people of your place from the frequent noisy and violent demonstrations staged by political parties and labour unions to gain their own ends.

(Note—Your letter should not exceed two pages in length, Sign yourself X. Do not give your name or Roll Number, or your own or your friend's address).

*IV. a) Choose any **five** of the following pairs of words and use each word in a sentence so as to bring out the difference in meaning between the paired words :—*

1. adapt, adopt
2. affect, effect
3. avenge, revenge
4. apposite, opposite
5. credulous, credible
6. eminent, imminent
7. imaginary, imaginative
8. everyday, every day
9. later, latter
10. prey, pray

b) Use **five** of the following idioms in sentences of your own:—

1. fall flat
2. ride rough-shod
3. ups and downs
4. pros and cons
5. at a loss
6. open and above board
7. red tape
8. play the game
9. the ins and outs
10. in black and white

V a) Rewrite the passage given below filling in blanks with appropriate articles (a, an or the) where necessary.

In.....year 1846.....Professor Sobrero.....Italian chemist, discovered.....new substance which was soon to replace.....gun-powder for many.....purposes. Their was.....nitroglycerine.....oily liquid which ishighly explosive in.....unpredictable way.

b) Write out the following passage filling in suitable prepositions in the blank spaces :

The discovery and development of nylon is a good example to illustrate the place and value of the fundamental research.....industry. For many years the chemists had failed.....their attempts to improve.....the product.....the silk worm, they had

developed and marketed only one new fibre.....the time.....the Roman Empire : that was rayon.....1891,.....February 1935, a new fibre, silk-like.....character but.....several superior qualities was discovered ; it was nylon.

c) Rewrite the following sentences correctly without changing their meaning and structure :

1. I shall not forgive you unless you no not apologise to me
2. I dislike deception worse than open opposition.
3. Nehru was both a scholar as well as a statesman.
4. He had much to say and wrote pages after pages.
5. The stranger went to school to complain about the behaviour of one of the boys.

GENERAL ENGLISH 1976

[All questions should be attempted]

I. Write an essay, not exceeding four pages in length, on one of the following :

- a) Agricultural, rather than industrial, progress for our country's prosperity should be aimed by us.
- b) Women as unifying force of the Nation.
- c) Our ancestors were much happier than we are.
- d) The psychology of strikes.

II a) Write a precis of the following passage in about 300 words.

This master of a ship I remember first as a slim lad, with a shy smile, and large hands that were lonely beyond his out-grown jacket. His cap was always too small for him, and the soiled frontal badge of his line became a coloured button beyond his forelock. He used to come home occassionally and it was always when we were on the point of forgetting him altogether. He came with a huge bloster in a cab, as though out of the past and nowhere. There is a tradition, a book tradition that the

boy apprenticed to the sea acquires saucy eyes, and a self-reliance always ready to dare to that bleak extreme the very thought of which horrifies those who are lawful and cautious. They know better who live where the ships are. He used to bring his young shipmates to see us, and they were like himself. Their eyes were down cast. They showed no self-reliances. Their shyness and politeness, when the occasion was quite simple, were absolutely incommensurate even with modesty. Their sisters, not nearly so polite, used to mock them.

As our own shy lad was never with us so long, his departure being as abrupt and unannounced as his appearance, we could willingly endure him. But he was extraneous to the house-hold. He had the impeding nature of a new and superfluous piece of furniture which is in the way, yet never knows it, and placidly stays where it is in its wooden manner, till it is placed else where. There was a morning when, as he was leaving the house, during one of his brief visits to his home, I noticed to my astonishment that he had grown taller than myself. How had that happened? And where? I had followed him to the door that morning because, looking down at his cap which he was nervously handling he had told me he was going then to an examination. About a week later he announced, in a casual way, that he had got his master's ticket. After the first shock of surprise, caused by the fact that this information was an unexpected warning of our advance in years, we were amused and we congratulated him naturally he had got his certificate as master mariner. Why not? Nearly all the mates we knew got it, sooner or later. This was bound to come. But very soon after that he gave us a genuine surprise, and made us anxious. He informed us, as casually, that he had been appointed master to ship; a very different matter from merely possessing the licence to command.

We were even alarmed. This was serious. He could not do it. He was not the man to make a Command for anything. A fellow who, not so long ago used to walk a mile with a telegram because he had not the strength of character to face the

lady clerk in the post office round the corner, was hardly the man to overawe a crowd of hard characters gathered by chance from Tower Hill, socialise them, and direct them successfully in subducing the conflicting elements of a difficult enterprise. Not he but we said nothing to discourage him.

Of course, he was a delightfull fellow. He often amused us, and he did not always know why he was frank, he was gentle but that large vacancy, the sea, where he had spent most of his young life, had made him well, slow. You know what I mean. He was curiously innocent of those dangers of great cities which are nothing to us because we know they are there. Yet he was always on the alert for thieves and parasites. I think he enjoyed his belief in their crafty omnipresence ashore. Proud of his alert and knowing intelligence, he would relate a long story of the way he had not only frustrated an artful shark but had enjoyed the process in perfect safety that we, who rarely went out of London, never had such adventures did not strike him as worth a thought or two. He never paused in his merriment to consider the strange fact that to him, alone of our household, such way side adventures fell. With a shrewd air he would inform us that he was about to put the savings of a voyage into an advertised trap which a country person would have stepped over without a second contemptuous glance.

He took his ship away. The affairs was not discussed at home though each of us give it some private despondency. We followed him silently, apprehensively through the reports in the shipping gazette. He made point after point safely. St Vincent Gibraltar Suez, Aden-after we him went across to Colombo, Singapore and at length we learned that he was safe at Batavia. He had got the steamer out all right. He got her home again too. After his first adventure as master he made voyage after voyage with no more excitment in them that you would find in Sunday walks in a suburb. It was plain luck or else navigation and seamanship were greatly over-rated arts.

b) Suggest a suitable title for the precis.

c) Answer in your own words the following questions based on the passage above in a sentence or two :

- 1) What was very peculiar about the slim lad ?
- 2) How did he become adventurous ?

III Write a letter to a friend of yours, inviting him to join an All-India tour organised by you telling him the importance of such a tour.

OR

Write to municipal authorities the need for making suitable arrangements for better sanitation in your place.

(Note : — The letter should not exceed two pages in length. Sign yourself X. Do not give your Roll Number or your own or your friend's address).

IV a) Choose any five of the following pairs of words and use each word in a sentence so as to bring out of the difference in meaning between the pairs of words :—

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. altar, alter | 2. beside, besides |
| 3. cease, seize | 4. course, coarse |
| 5. diseased, deceased | 6. through, thorough |
| 7. emigrate, immigrate | 8. gentle, genteel |
| 9. peruse, pursue | 10. vein, vain. |

b) Use five of the following in sentences of your own :

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. by first and starts | 2. rank and file |
| 3. a fish out of water | 4. hard and fast |
| 5. to go to the dogs | 6. to smell a rat |
| 7. to bring home to | 8. the apple of the eye |
| 9. to see eye to eye with | 10. a tower of strength |

V. a) Rewrite the passage given below, filling in the blanks with appropriate articles (a, an or the) where necessary.

.....human mind matures too rapidly. Before we have assimilated.....hundredth part of.....information which we need or learned.....use of.....quarter of those delicate tools which arefurniture intellectual shop. As.....race widens our children have.....unenviable lot in.....future.

b) Write out the following passage filling in suitable prepositions in the blanks spaces :

The word originally is derived.....the adjective original, since it is first found....English. But as a term.....literary comes.....the vocabulary.....painting. It was easy.....borrowpainting. The distinction.....an original picture and a copy; this distinction is found.....literary criticism.....the seventeenth century.

c) Rewrite the following sentences correctly without changing their meaning and structure :

1. Notwithstanding strikes life is still normal.
2. Neither of us is a sportsman.
3. My friend is an artist, besides being a scientist.
4. He is a voluminous writer.
5. Unless we work hard we cannot strive in life.

GENERAL ENGLISH-1977

I Write an essay, not exceeding four pages in length on one of the following :—

- a) India as a Welfare State
- b) The war against disease
- c) The problem of ever increasing prices.
- d) The secret of happiness
- e) One-world State.

II a) Write a precis of the following passage in about one-third in length :—

On 24th June 1859, at the tiny Lombardy town of Solferino was waged one of the bloodiest battles of history. The Sardinian and French allies under Napoleon the Third stormed

town held by a strong force of Austrian soldiery under the command of the Emperor Franx Joseph. As though the elements themselves shared this mad violence of war a tremendous storm raged over the battlefield lightning and thunder mingling with the roar and flash of cannon and musketry. For fifteen hours the carnage lasted, and when at last the Austrians broke and fled they left more than forty thousand wounded behind.

One strange spectacle of the ordered world intrude upon this nightmare scene a private carriage drove to the battle field its occupant a youngman of about thirty dressed rather immaculately in a fashionable white coat, His name was Jean Henri Dunant. He was a French banker and company promoter, and his presence at Solferin that tragic day was in connection with his business for he had been trying to obtain from the French Government certain concessions in connection with a business venture in Algerian one being refused by the Colonial Department in Paris, had decided to go personally to the Emperor Napoleon in the midst of the successful campaign against the Austrians and urge his case. That business mission failed Dunant did not find the Emperor on the fateful day: Indeed so far as his business affairs were concerned he lost all interest in them on the blood stained battle-field, for something took hold of him, a vision of Henri Dunant which was destined to sweep all else out of life. Horror, pity, the need of helping human suffering these things took possession of him broke the comfortable pattern of his life and built it a new in a symbol which today the whole world follows; the merciful symbol of the Red Cross.

At first it was only the immediate urge to help the thousands upon thousand of wounded men who lay in agony where they had fallen, their wounds putrefying under the blazing sun, their tongues blackened with thirst, their minds maddened with pain and despair. Into this inferno the man with the white coat stepped to give what help he could. Carrying water and wet lint he bathed the wounds, bound them where he could give drink to the first maddened creatures who clutched at him as he passed. Day

after day it went on. In the neighbouring village of Castiglione he improvised some sort of shelter in the houses. He recruited a band of three hundred helpers, and sent them out over the battle field, at one point he found a company of more than five hundred wounded men in a church, men who for five days had been totally forgotten and left to the horror of their wounds, fever, thirst and hunger. Friends and enemies lay together in the horror which followed battle.

“We are all brothers”; it came the watch word of that band of helpers which Dunant recruited among the simple Italian peasantry: the watch word of mercy.

Back in his native Geneva, Henri, Dunant tried to forget and turn again to his business affairs. But when destiny has taken a man by the sleeve she does not so lightly loosen her hold. At first he was physically ill with the terrible strain of those days in Lombardy, and even when his health recovered his mind could not free itself from what he had seen. His business no longer seemed of paramount importance. He wrote an account of what he had seen in a tiny book. A memory of Solferino he called it and he printed a thousand copies and sent them to his influential friends. That booklet was destiny's second move. It was a piece of realism which might have formed a chapter of Tolstoy's war and peace and it stirred the conscience of Europe. Like a flame it ran across the world. Edition after edition was needed and wherever it went men and women asked. What can be done?

Four of Dunant's friends in Geneva especially turned themselves to the task with Dunant himself they formed a committee of five and they began by issuing invitations to an International Conference at Geneva. Dunant went forth as the ambassador for the venture. He went from country to country, urging the idea upon Government officials and great personage in court and other circles. In October 1853, the first Conference was held at Geneva. Twenty-three delegates from seventeen nations met under the presidency of Moynier with Dunant acting as

secretary, next year. The Swiss Federal Government issued the invitation to the Conference and that year the first Geneva Convention was drafted and agreed and the rules for the care of the wounded became part of international law. The basis has never been changed, Convention after convention has been needed to expand the work, but the principles which were established in 1864 have always remained. 40

d) Suggest a suitable title for the precis. 4

e) Answer very briefly and in your own words the following questions set on the passage given above :—

1. What did Henry Dunant see at Solferino ? 3
2. What did he do after returning to Geneva ? 2
3. What was the motto of Dunant and his helpers ? 1

III. Write a letter to your friend who has settled abroad, giving him details of the Republic Day Celebrations in your town.

OR

Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper protesting against the improper use of loud speakers, especially at late hours of night.

Note :—The letter should not exceed two pages in length. Sign yourself X. Do not give your Roll number or your friends address). 20

IV. a) Choose any **five** following pairs of words and use each word in a sentence so as to bring out the difference in meaning between the pairs of words :—

1. Accede, Concede.
2. Angel, Angle.
3. Cease, Seize.
4. Corporal, Corporeal.
5. Economic, Economical.
6. Goal, Gaol
7. Principal, Principle

8. Precede, Proceed
9. Soar, Sore
10. Womanly, Womanish 10

b) Use any five of the following in sentences of your own :—

1. To make good
2. To come to light
3. To give vent to
4. To keep an open house
5. To pull one's leg
6. Give and take
7. Castles in the air
8. A black sheep
9. A white elephant
10. A sleeping partner 10

V. a) Rewrite the passage given below, fill in the blanks with appropriate articles (a, an or the) :—

The difference between.....miser and.....spendthrift is thatformer is.....utterly selfish man while.....latter is.....honest good natured fellow. While.....one may be wasting money infoolish manner.....other is always hoarding it in.....unbecoming way. 10

b) Write out the following passage filling in suitable prepositions in the blank spaces :—

They were.....high spirits. They shouted.....the top.....their voices and danced like mad men, in this state, no one saw that the enemy was stealthily climbing.....the hill to attack thembehind the trees. The plan was to fire.....them.....their guns all at once and kill them.....the spot. This is what happenspersons who are not careful.....watching the enemys movements.

c) Rewrite the following sentences correctly without changing their meaning and structure :—

1. He is not only a Knave but also a fool.

2. The pen is mightier than the Sword.
3. One word more, and I will beat you black and blue.
4. Unaccustomed as I was to cruelty and meanness, I soon learnt how to counter both.
5. Who would not like to win a prize in lottery ?

GENERAL ENGLISH – 1978

1. Write an essay of about 800 words on any one of the following topics :— 40

- a) Nuclear Disarmament
- b) Economic co-operation between Non-aligned Nations.
- c) Humour in life and Literature.
- d) Sports in India Today.
- e) Non-formal Education.
- f) Film Censorship.

2. Write a precis of the following passage in about one-third of its length and give it a suitable title :— 30 (25+5)

To say that the labour movement was effected by the Industrialization of the post war years is an understatement ; the fact is, industrial capitalism created the labour movement. Not deliberately, to be sure, but in the same way that a blister is the consequence of a rubbing shoe. Unions were labour's protection against the forces of industrialization as the blister is the body's against the irritation of the shoe. The factory and all it implied confronted the workingman with a challenge to his existence as a man. and the worker's response was the labour union.

There were labour unions in America before 1865, but, as industry was only emerging in those years. So the organizations

of workers were correspondingly weak. In the course of the years after Appointments, however, when industry began to hit a new and giant stride, the tempo of unionization also stepped up. It was in these decades, after many years of false starts and utopian ambitions, that the American labour movement assumed its modern shape.

Perhaps the outstanding and enduring characteristics of organized labour in the United States has been its elemental conservatism, the fantasies of some employers to the contrary notwithstanding. Indeed, it might be said that all labour unions, at bottom, are conservative by virtue of their being essentially reactions against a developing capitalism. Though an established capitalist society views itself as anything but subversive, in the days of its becoming and seen against the perspective of the previous age, capitalism as an ideology is radically subversive, undermining and destroying many of the cherished institutions of the functioning society. This dissolving process of capitalism is seen more clearly in Europe than in America because there the time span is greater. But as will appear later, organized labour in the United States was as much a conservative response to the challenge of capitalism as was the European trade union movement.

Viewed very broadly, the history of modern capitalism might be summarized as the freeing of the three factors of production—land, labour and capital—from the web of tradition in which medieval society held them. If capitalism was to function it was necessary that this liberating process take place. Only when these basic factors are free to be bought and sold according to the dictates of the profit motive can the immense production which capitalism promises be realised. An employer, for example, has to be free to dismiss labour when the balance sheet required it without being compelled to retain workers because society or custom demanded it. Serfdom, with its requirement that the peasant could not be taken from the land, was an anachronistic institution if capitalism was to become the economic ideology of

society. Conversely an employer needed to be unrestricted in his freedom to hire labour or else production could not expand in accordance which limited apprenticeships were therefore obstacle to the achievement a free capitalism.

The alienability of the three factors of production was achieved slowly and unevenly after the close of the Middle ages. By the nineteenth century in most nations of the West, land had become absolutely alienable – it could be bought and sold at will. With the growth of banking, the development of trust worthy monetary standards, and finally the gold standard in the nineteenth century, money or capital also became freely exchangeable. Gradually, over the span of some two centuries, the innovating demands of capitalism stripped from labour the social controls in which medieval and mercantillist government had clothed it. Serfdom as an abstacle to the free movement of labour was gradually done away with; statutes of labourers and apprenticeships which fixed wages, hours, and terms of employment also fell into disuse or suffered outright repeal. To avoid government interference in the setting of wage rates, the English Poor Law of 1834 made it clear that the dole to the unemployed was always be lower than the going rate for unskilled labour. Thus, supply and demand would be the determinant of wage levels. Both the common law and the Combination Acts in the early nineteenth century in England sought to ensure the operation of a free market in the labour by declaring trade unions to be restriants on trade.

3. Expand one of the following topics into a paragraph of about 200 words :—

- a) Better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.
- b) Life is to give, not to take
- c) Charity begins at home
- d) The child is father of the man
- e) A stitch in time saves nine.

4. a) Fill in the blanks with suitable propositions or conjunctions :—

i) It is said.....drama creates the conscience.....the age.

ii) India became freenonviolent agitationthe country could not avoid partition.

iii) No one can be considered truly educated.....his knowledge is limited.....one special branch.

iv) Saturdays.....Sundays are holidays.....educational institutions.

v) I want find outhim whether he is going home today.....tomorrow.

b) Choose five of the following pairs of words and use them in sentences so as to bring out the difference in meaning between the words in each of them :—

- 1) Stationery, Stationary
- 2) Ceremonious, Ceremonial
- 3) Possible, Probable
- 4) Suicide, Homicide
- 5) Elegant, Eloquent
- 6) Human, Humane
- 7) Facility, Felicity
- 8) Childish, Childlike.

c) Rewrite five of the following as directed :—

i) "Can I help you. Sir?" said the receptionist to the visitor. (Turn into indirect speech).

ii) She speaks very good English. (Add the appropriate tag question).

iii) Ramadas drinks a lot of milk. (Insert "always" in the proper place).

iv) What time is it? Can you tell me that? (Combine the two sentences into one).

v) There are some good boys in this class. (Turn into a negative sentence).

vi) Both John as well as his brother play cricket. (Correct mistake, if any).

vii) well why are you angry asked mr. naidu. (Insert capital letters and punctuation marks).

viii) Seldom I have seen such a fine play. (Correct the mistake).

5. Imagine you have recently attended a colourful religious festival in a rural setting. Prepare a brief report (not exceeding 400 words) on that festival to be sent to a pen friend of yours outside India. (Do not reveal your identity in the report). 20

OR

Write a letter to the Editor of a Newspaper, in about 400 words, outlining a programme of action for the promotion of literacy in India. (Sign yourself 'X').

GENERAL ENGLISH—1980

1. Write an essay of about 800 words on any one of the following topics :— 40

- a) Democracy means restrained liberty
- b) Religious minorities in a secular society
- c) Literature as the nearest thing to life
- d) The growth of scientific temper in modern life.
- e) India's 'Unity in diversity'
- f) Books that have influenced me.

2. Write a precis of the following passage in about a third of its length and give it a suitable title :— (25 + 5) = 30

A deep rumbling groan accompanied this journey of destruction. Now and again the dark mass would kindle from inside and the black sails of smoke glowed crimson and scarlet and then charged to soft pink without seething interior flames once breaking through the containing folds, which momentarily appeared as thin and transparent as the surface of a balloon. At last the entire cloud was growing from the Island's side in a great unfolding rose. It slowly faced again into fire rimmed blackness and all was opaque and impenetrable. Gently it settled over the town and enfolded the houses and the spires.

The streets had fallen silent. The citizens had been halted in their flight and then laid low in swathes, as though one invisible sweep of a sickle had reaped them all, by the descending gas which had invaded the capital the moment the mountainside opened. The flaming Serindan house was the first to disappear and then the black tide flowed wreathing and eddying over the roofs and down the alley ways. Long before it reached the water front, Berthe could see the slender dolphin lamp-posts dropping like dying flowers before they finally melted away. The ships caught fire and the burnmasts and halls glowed redly for a moment through the cloudly as it rolled out over the bay. The flames deepened to scarlet and purple, then they too were hidden in darkness.

Soon the whole island was obscured in the black and all enveloping volume which, now fed ceaselessly from behind by the widening rent in the side of Saint Jacques, rose high in the air in a dark flickering wall. Hot, black ash as fine as soot had begun to rain over the schooner and an over-powering smell of sulphur filled the variable twilight. The Captain and the sailors and Berthe had fallen to their knees long ago and, against the crackling and, groaning of hidden conflagration she could hear their deep voiced wavering prayers. As the cloud spread over the water and the furnace like heat advanced, the speed of the prayers grew and the pitch of the Captain's voice rose. Sometimes, for a few seconds, the world was in darkness except for

the burning sparks that flew from Plessis and the forests. The whole sky was now afloat with them. The bank of cloup would flicker from inside with an upheaval of the burning gases it contained. The lightning began to shower to and fro. Sometimes it was held captive within the cloud-bank, illuminating its incandescent concavity, with a shuddering electric glare, and sometimes it burst forth helter-skelter into the night in branching prongs and zig-zags that fissured the sky's surface and lighted for a wild second or two the great quaking pile and the empty sea and boats was forming and closing in, but with the land and the water liquefying at this rate he kept having the illusion that they were travelling across the sky rather than across the alluvial waters of Mareotis. And out of sight he could hear the splatter of geese, and in one corner water and sky spilt apart as a flight rose, trailing the webs across the estuary like sea-planes honking crossly. Mountolive sighed and stared down into the brown water, chin on his hands. He was unused to feeling so happy. Youth is the age of despairs.

3. Expand one of the following making into a paragraph of about 200 words :—

- a) Honesty is the best policy, but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man.
- b) Uneary lies the head that wears a crown
- c) Beggars should not be choosers
- d) Beauty is lover's gift
- e) Experience is the best of school masters.

4. a) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions or conjunctions :—

- i) He listened.....the door and he could hear one.....the gang whisper.
- ii) This is.....a piece.....the rest of his conduct.
- iii) He is not.....his salt, if he fails.....this juncture

iv) He wants.....reform the society and he sets his face.....nauth parties.

v)he is lazy, why dont' you turn him.....?

b) Choose five of the following pairs of words and use them in sentences so as to bring out the difference in meaning :— 10

1) Imaginary ; Imaginative

2) Immunity ; Impunity

3) Farmer ; Former

4) Desert ; Dessert

5) Derelict ; Dereliction

6) Audience ; Audition

7) Mendacity ; Mendicity. 10

c) Rewrite five of the following as directed :— 10

i) He finished his exercise and put away his books (into simple sentence).

ii) One should keep one's promises (into passive).

iii) He said, "How wonderful the baby looks !". (Into indirect speech).

iv) He is a learned man. [Add the appropriate tag question].

v) Some men are more equal than others [Into Negative]

vi) Only if you have a visa for France you can visit that country. [Rewrite the sentence using 'unless']

vii) I cannot cope up with his achievement. [Correct the sentence].

5. As a keen cinema-goer, write a note on recent trends in, in Indian films. 20

OR

Write a letter to the Editor of a Newspaper, in about 400 words, discussing the Centre State relations in India. [Sign yourself X].

GENERAL ENGLISH—1981

Write an essay of about 800 words on one of the following topics :— 40

- a) Merits and demerits of sons of the soil theory.
- b) Law as an instrument of social change.
- c) The success of science and technology have led to the failure of human relations.
- d) Filmotsav.
- e) The myth of classless society.

2. Write a precis of the following passage in about a third of its length and give it a suitable title :— (25 + 5 = 30)

Who are really the hippest people ? It is odd that we have no answer ready, for with most of us happiness is "our being's end and aim". We are sometimes in doubt whether our own balance is on the right side or the wrong. Looking back, I think I can separate the years when I was happy and those when I was unhappy. But perhaps at the time I should have judged differently. We are never either so happy or so miserable as we suppose ourselves to be.

The successful man generally tells us that he was happiest while he was still struggling for his success, or sometimes before he discovered that an ambitious career was open to him. As a rule the game of life is worth playing but the struggle is the prize.

It is generally supposed that the young are happier than the old. This seems to me very doubtful. Young people are often very unhappy, torn by conflicting elements in their characters, which, after a time, come to some kind of a mutual understanding. Robert Browning boldly claims that old age is "the best life" and some old people agree with him.

The married are supposed to be happier than the single. They are certainly less prone to commit suicide ; but suicide,

is not a very good test, and it has been pointed out that married people with no children are not much less suicidally inclined than bachelors and spinsters. Still, as a rule, marriage is probably the happiest state. It all depends on whether the pair are well matched, and very bad choices are, I think, the exception.

On the whole the happiest people seem to be those who have no particular cause for being happy except the fact that they are so—a good reason, no doubt. And yet I could not choose a naturally contented temperament as my first request from a fairy godmother. It would be unfortunate if I said, 'I wish to be the happiest man in England' and promptly found myself locked up in an asylum, a cheerful lunatic who believed himself to be the Emperor of China. For all we know to the contrary, the happiest man in England may be a madman and none of us would wish to change places with him. And even if the always cheerful person is perfectly sane, he is without the 'splendid spur' which most men need if they are to do much with their lives.

But I have noticed with surprise how often the biographies of great men reveal that they were subject to frequent and severe fits of depression, which the world knew nothing of. Perhaps it is only shallow natures who never feel the tragedy of existence. I can sympathise with the man who wrote: 'Send me hence ten thousand miles, from a face which always smiles'.

And yet the Sermon on the Mount goes for towards ranking worry as one of the deadly sins. Spinoza agrees: sadness is never justifiable, he says. The medieval monks, who must have known the moral dangers of boredom, placed among the Seven Deadly sins one which they called Acedia. They describe it as a compound of dejection, sloth, and irritability, which makes a man feel that no good is worth doing. We have forgotten the word and when we are attached by the thing we blame our nerves or our livers. But perhaps the monks were right.

Feligion is a great source of oappiness, because it gives us the right standard of values and enables us to regard our troubles as a light affliction which is but for a moment. But the religious temperament is susceptible to more grievous fits of misery than any other.

3. Expand one of the following into paragraph of about 200 words :— 10

- a) Beauty is but skin deep
- b) Can man be free if a woman be a slave ?
- c) What is this life if, full of care ?
- d) The damage done by institutionalised corruption
- e) If I were the Prime Minister of India.....?

4. a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate auxillaries:— 10

- a) The employees.....report.....duty.....10 A.M. tomorrow, or their servicesautomatically terminate.
- b)Rama and Krishna, there were three other boys present.
- c) He washed.....his hands.....his face.
- d) No sooner had he returned.....he was.....again.
- e) I wish he.....repeat his performance.

B] Use the following in sentences so as to bring out their meaning :—

- a) On the mat
- b) Faune, flora
- c) Make believe.
- d) Refute
- e) Superfluous

5. Rewrite the following as directed :— 10

- a) She has sent me letters.

[(i) negative and (ii) internegative]

- b) You're getting fat. [Use the appropriate tag.]

c) You have to work very hard for the examination. Only then you will be able to secure a high rank. [Combine the following sentences using unless].

d) "Cheer up brother, I'll go and get work some where" said Jack. [Into indirect [speech].

e) The exhibition was opened by the Governor. [Into active voice].

6. As a young administrator, write a note of about 500 words on improving the Municipal administration of a state.

20

OR

Write a letter to the Editor of a Newspaper, in about 500 words, outlining the advantages and the disadvantages of the Presidential system for India. [Sign yourself X]

— — — —

K. P. S. C.

UNSOLVED QUESTION PAPERS FOR GAZETTED PROBATIONERS

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—1972

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks 200

- Note : 1. The answer to each question must be started on a fresh page.
2. Answers should not exceed the limits of the length specified.
3. Answers to parts of the question should be given together.
4. Give the correct number of the questions and its parts before answering.
5. Marks for questions are indicated at the end of each question.
6. All questions should be attempted.
7. Parts of the questions should not be interspaced between answers and such answers will not be given any credit at all.
1. Write a critical essay on Sarvodaya. (250 to 300 words)
2. Bring out the organisation and function of the UNESCO (30 to 300). 15
3. Discuss the issues involved in Family Planning in India (50 to 300 words). 15
4. Set forth briefly the contribution of the following to Indian life and culture (not more than 100 words each):—
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. V. D. Savarkar | 4. Ramananda |
| 2. T. B. Macaulay | 5. Aryabhatta |
| 3. Rukmani Devi Arundale. | |

5. a) Mention the capitals of :—

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Congo | 4. Manipur |
| 2. Denmark | 5. Nagaland |
| 3. Equador. | |

b) What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. O.I.G.S. | 4. V.R.P. |
| 2. D.D.T. | 5. R.S.V.P. |
| 3. I.B.M. | |

c) Identify the historic event of the following years

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. 44 B.C. | 4. 1865 A. D. |
| 2. 1453 A.D. | 5. 1945 A. D. |
| 3. 1688 A.D. | |

6. a) What is the contribution of each of these Science ?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. R. A. Millikan | 4. Robert Mallet |
| 2. J. L. Baird | 5. Ronald Ross |
| 3. George Eastman. | |

b) Identify the authors of the following works :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. The Sword and the Sickle | 4. Time machine |
| 2. Pilgrim's Progress | 5. The King of D |
| 3. The Treasure Island. | Chamber. |

c) Explain in one sentence :—

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Hard Currency | 4. Demutrage |
| 2. Zionism | 5. Afrikander |
| 3. Monro Doctrine. | |

7. What are they famous for? (not more than 30 words)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Thakkar Bapa | 4. Demosthenes |
| 2. Jayant Vishnu Narlikar | 5. Captain James C |
| 3. Maria Montessori. | |

VIII Identify the location and bring out the significance of the following (not more than 30 words) :—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Farakka | 4. Pentagon |
| 2. White hall | 5. Ankor Vatt |
| 3. Big Ben, | |

IX a) With what games/sports are the following mainly associated ?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Derby | 4. Dhyan Chand |
| 2. Mihir Sen | 5. Ranji Trophy |
| 3. Punter | |

5

b) Answer in one sentence :—

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. International Date Line | 4. Iron Curtain |
| 2. Debentures | 5. Hieroglyphics |
| 3. Chauvinism. | |

c) :—

1. Which is the highest statue in the world ?
2. Which is the biggest dome in the world ?
3. What is the name of the planet farthest from the Sun ?
4. What is the name of the highest mountain peak in India ?
5. Which is the biggest museum in the world ?

X a) What are the following :+

1. The land of thousand lakes
2. Pillars of Hercules
3. Sickman of Europe
4. Whiteman's Grave
5. Venice of the North.

5

b) Answer in one sentence :—

1. What is the Seventeenth Parallel ?
2. What is the former name of Iron ?
3. What is the name of the Legislature of Sweden
4. What is the importance of Harley Street
5. What sport is famous in New York's Yankee Stadium ?

c) Fill in the blanks :—

1. The author of the Wealth of Nations is.....
2. Suez Canal was designed by.....
3. Expo 70 was held in the city of.....in Japan
4. The battle of Plassey took place in.....
5. Bulgarian currency is called.....

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE – 1973

- [N.B.—1. The answer to each question must be started on fresh page
2. Answer should not exceed the, the limits of length specified.
 3. Answer to parts of the same question should be given together.
 4. Give the correct number of the question and its part before answering.
 5. Marks to questions are indicated at the end of each question.
 6. All questions should be attempted].

1. Comment on Mahatma Gandhi's views on Satyagrah (20 to 25 lines).

2. How has Mahatma Gandhi influenced political and social life in India ? (20 to 25 lines).

3. Comment on the social implications of the nationalisation of the fourteen Major Banks in India ? (20 to 25 lines).

4. a) Who are the following and why were they in the news recently ? (5 or 6 lines each) :— 10

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. | 4. Kissinger |
| 2. Dr. Milton Obota | 5. Rajamannar |
| 3. General Niazi; | |

b) Who invented or discovered the following ?

1. Electric battery
2. The telephone
3. The law of gravitation
4. The Miner's safety-lamp
5. Chloroform

5. Write short notes on the following (3 or 5 lines each) :

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) Microbes | f) Evolution |
| b) Chlorophyll | g) Nebulae |
| c) The Milky Way | h) Crater |
| d) Satellites | i) Hinterland |
| e) Comets | j) Artesian well |

6. Explain briefly the part played by the following in our national life. (5 or 6 lines each). 15

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- d) Lal Bahadur Sastri
- e) G. K. Gokhale.

7. a) Give the name of the capitals of the following countries :—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Sweden | 4. North Vietnam |
| 2. Switzerland | 5. Iran |
| 3. Turkey | |

b) What do the following abbreviations stand for :—

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. CENTO | 4. WHO |
| 2. NCERT | 5. UNDC |
| 3. C.I.E | |

c) Write the first two countries in order of importance in the production of the following ?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Wheat | 4. Sugarcane |
| 2. Tin | 5. Uranium |
| 3. Coffee. | |

7. Give the location and the explain the importance of the following :—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) Sahara | f) Porbandar |
| b) Kanchenjunga | g) Bakra |
| c) The Amazon | h) Kundah |
| d) Kaladi | i) Chittaranjan |
| e) Cochin | j) Varanasi |

IX Give the names of the authors and countries of the following :—

- The Odessey
- Man and Superman
- Measure for measure
- War and peace
- Animal Farm
- The pilgrim's Progress
- Far From the madding Crowd
- The Serpent and the Rope
- The Three Musketeers.
- Kim

X a) Explain :—

1. Why do the stars twinkle ?
2. What is the difference between solar eclipse and lunar eclipse ?
3. Why do we perspire on a hot day ?
4. Why is sea water saline ?
5. Why is rain water soft ?

b) Answer the following :—

5

1. Who got the Bharat Ratna award recently ?
2. Who led the Indian cricket team for the Test Match against England in 1971 ?
3. In which year was the Tashkent agreement signed ?
4. Who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1971 ?
5. Who is the world's greatest football player now ?

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—1974

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 150

- B. — 1. The answer to each question must be started on a fresh page.
2. Answers should not exceed the limits of the length specified.
 3. Answers to parts of the same question should be given together.
 4. Give the correct number of the question and its parts before answering.
 5. Marks for questions are indicated at the end of each question.
 6. All questions should be attempted.

1. Explain Gandhian way to National Welfare. (20 to 25

marks).

2. Elucidate Gandhiji's views on religion. (20 to 25 lines)
3. Briefly review the Oil crisis of today. (20 to 25 lines).
4. Explain briefly the part played by the following persons in the creation of Rinascent India (6 to 8 lines).

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. Keshab Chandra Sen
3. Swamy Dayananda Saraswathy
4. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
5. Swamy Vivekananda

5. a) Give the location and explain the importance of the following (4 to 5 lines) :—

1. Diego Garcia
2. Bunbetka Hill
3. Katchativu
4. Elephanta
5. Sarnath

- b) Mention the capitals of :—

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Nagaland | 4. Nigeria |
| 2. Norway | 5. Cuba |
| 3. Australia | |

- VI a) Explain these in one sentence :—

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Bullion | 4. Pieta |
| 2. Daffodil | 5. Prairie |
| 3. Cosmodrome | |

- b) Write short notes on :— (4 to 6 lines)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Time capsule | 4. Skylab |
| 2. Bonsai | 5. Kohoutek |
| 3. Milky way. | |

- VII a) Identify the Authors and their countries :—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Leaves of Grass | 6. The Dragon Seed |
| 2. Aralu Baralu | 7. Nectar in the sieve |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3. Les Miserable's | 8. Don Quixote |
| 4. Brothers Karamasov | 9. Back to Methuselah |
| 5. Cakes and Ale | 10. Canto General. |

b) Where and what ? 5

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. La Paz. | 4. Bahamas |
| 2. Panama Canal | 5. Dolpur House |
| 3. Monte Cosso. | |

VIII a) Why are they in the lime light ? (6 to 8 lines) :— 10

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Arnold Toyubee | 4. Ajit Laxman Wadekar |
| 2. Idi Amin | 5. Alexander Solzhenitsyn |
| 3. Le Due Tho. | |

b) Give the meaning of the following :— 5

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Effeminate | 4. Anachronism |
| 2. Annihilate | 5. Heterogeneous |
| 3. Incurable. | |

IX a) What is the important contribution of each of these to the world of science ?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Alexander Fleming | 4. Farad y |
| 2. Satyan Bose | 5. Louis Pasteur |
| 3. Einstein. | |

b) Answer in one sentence :— 5

1. Why does one cross a cheque ?
2. Why does sound travel faster in water ?
3. Why is it difficult to cook potatoes at the top of a mountain ?
4. Why is alcohol used in low temperature thermometer ?
5. Why can water, when freezing break a pipe ?

c) Give the location and importance of :—

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sukinda | 4. Punalur |
| 2. Agnigudula | 5. Sriharikota. |
| 3. Ingaldhal. | |

X a) Explain in one sentence :—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Sagar Samrat | 4. Pontoon Bridge |
| 2. Coral reef | 5. Zero Net Aid. |
| 3. Ophthalmoscope | |

b) Answer in one word :—

1. The standard scale for measuring earthquakes.
2. The proposed venue of the International Trade Fair of 1974
3. The first storage dam to be built on the Ganges
4. Who conducted the first heart transplant operation
5. Who won the Indian Grand Prix (Lawn Tennis) Championship, October 1973.

c) Give the full forms of :—

5

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. A.D | 4 PDA |
| 2. OPEC | 5. UNRWA |
| 3. BARC | |

× × × ×

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—1975

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max Marks : 150

- Note :
1. The answer to each question must be started on a fresh page.
 2. Answer should not exceed the limits of the length specified.
 3. Answers to parts of the same question should be given together.
 4. Give the correct number of the question and its parts before answering.
 5. Marks for questions are indicated at the end of each question.
 6. All questions should be attempted].

I Examine the nature and consequences of brain drain
(20 to 25 lines) 15

II Discuss the demand for State autonomy in India (20 to 25 lines) 15

III Set forth and discuss the issues of the proposed
"Cauvery Valley Corporation" (20 to 25 lines) 15

IV Set forth briefly the contributions of the following to
Indian life and thought (5 to 10 lines)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Meera Bai | 4. Aurobindo |
| 2. Ramanuja | 5. E.V. Ramaswami |
| 3. Jagadish Chandra Bose | Naicker |

V. a) Identify the location and significance of the following (not more than 5 lines) : —

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. No. 10 Downing Street | 4. Scotland Yard |
| 2. Auroville | 5. Scorpion Island |
| 3. Seven Pagodas. | |

b) Mention the capitals of : -

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Ghana | 4. Netherlands |
| 2. Uganda | 5. Bhutan |
| 3. Orissa. | |

VI a) Explain in one sentence :—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Krishi Pandit | 4. Apartheid |
| 2. Escheat | 5. Spoils system |
| 3. "Lotus Eaters". | |

b) Write short notes on (not more than 5 lines) :—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Sinking Fund | 4. Lokpal |
| 2. Cybernetics | 5. Battle of Talikota |
| 3. Hunza. | |

VII a) Identify the authors and their countries of :— 10

1. Brihadjaataka
2. The Tale of Genji
3. Ramayana Dharshanam
4. The Devils disciple
5. Panchatantra
6. The Tale of a Tub
7. Vanity Fair
8. Between the lines
9. Autobiography of an Unknown of India
10. Great Expectations.

b) Where and what are the following :—

5

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Thirty Eighth Parallel | 4. Adams Peak |
| 2. Vesuvius | 5. Disneyland |
| 3. The sea of Tranquility. | |

VIII a) What are they famous for ? (not more than 8 line)s :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Magellan | 4. Varahamihira. |
| 2. Dante | 5. General Mac Arthur |
| 3. Mrs. Annie Besant. | |

b) Identify the historic event of each of the following years :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 34 A.D. | 4. 1917 A.D. |
| 2. 1498 A.D. | 5. 1969 A.D. |
| 3. 1600 A.D. | |

IX a) What is the important contribution of each of these to science ?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. J.B. Priestly | 4. C.V. Raman |
| 2. Roger Bacon | 5. Alexander Graham Bell |
| 3. Gregor Mendel | |

b) Answer in one sentence :—

5

1. What is a hot line ?
2. What is a Gallop Poll ?
3. What are doldrums ?
4. What is a tie-breaker ?
5. What is Boyle's Law ?

c) Fill in each of the blanks :—

1. American President.....was assassinated in 1881.
2. The three main constituents of blood are red corpuscles white corpuscles and.....
3. Yugoslavian currency is called.....
4.was the famous Sportsman of Finland who died in October 1973.
5. An indigeneous bomb containg a highly inflamable petroleum jelly is called.....

X a) Explain in one sentence :—

5

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dog star | 4. Bull's Eye |
| 2. Ostpolitik | 5. Radcliffe Line |
| 3. Laissez Faire | |

b) Answer in one word :—

1. Who discovered Brazil ?

2. What is the name of the instrument to measure the pressure of a gas ?
3. Who wrote the Zend Avesta ?
4. What is the capital of Punjab and Haryana ?
5. What is silver Fish ?

c) Explain the following :—

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. a.m. | 4. S.P.C.A |
| 2. E.E.C. | 5. I.S.I. |
| 3. O.A.S. | |

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—1976

Time—3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks—150

Note : 1. The answer to each question must be started on a fresh page.

2. Answers should not exceed the limits of the length specified.

3. Answer to parts of the same question should be given together.

4. Give the correct number of the question and its parts before answering.

5. Marks for questions are indicated at the end of each questions.

6. All questions should be attempted.

I. Comment on Mahatma Gandhi's views of means and ends. (20 to 25 lines).

II. State your views on Mahatma Gandhi's Theory of Trustee-Ship. (20 to 25 lines).

III. Examine the geo-political implications of India's victory in the Indo-Pakistan War 1971. (20 to 25 lines).

IV a) Who are the following and why were they in the news recently (5 to 6 lines) 10

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dr. Nagendra Singh | 4. Kaknet Tanaka |
| 2. Ustad Allaadin Khan | 5. Boris Spassky |
| 3. Thoman Eagleton. | |

c) Who invented or discovered the following? 5

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The Incandescent bulb | 4. The Telegraph Code |
| 2. The laws of Heredity | 5. Dynamite |
| 3. Radium. | |

V Write short notes on the following (3 or 4 lines each) 1)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) Fossils | f) Meteors |
| b) Protoplasm | g) Epicentre |
| c) Sunspots | h) Polymerization |
| d) Hormones | i) Geysers |
| e) Tidal Waves | j) Ecology. |

VI Explain briefly the part played by the following in our national life (6 or 8 lines each) 15

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) C. R. Das | d) Mr. Annie Besant |
| b) Bhagat Singh | e) Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| c) Bhulabhai Desai. | |

VII a) Give the names of the capitals of the following countries :—

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Brazil | 4. Hungary |
| 2. Denmark | 5. Mauritius |
| 3. Thailand | |

b) What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. UNIDO | 4. B.S.F. |
| 2. SALT | 5. A.D.C. |
| 3. P.S.O. | |

c) Which are the first two countries in order of importance in the production of the following ?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Diamonds | 4. Rubber |
| 2. Tea | 5. Tennis Rackets |
| 3. Monazite | |

VII. Give the location and explain the importance of the following :—

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) Pimpri | f) Sanchi |
| b) Kalpakam | g) Lothal |
| c) Ankleswar | h) Kasauli |
| d) Kandla | i) Auroville |
| e) Kaziranga | j) Porbundur |

IX. Give the names of the authors and countries of the following :— 15

- a) The Combat of Shadows
- b) The Old Man and the Sea
- c) Crime and Punishment
- d) Saint Joan
- e) The Continent of Circe
- f) The Grapes of Wrath
- g) The Time Machine
- h) All's well that ends well
- i) A Handful of Rice
- j) Gods, Demons and others.

X. a) Explain :—

- 1) How do bats fly in the dark ?
- 2) Why does one lean forward while climbing a hill ?
- 3) What is the difference between a star and a planet ?
- 4) How does a refrigerator keep fruits fresh ?
- 5) Why do tall buildings have lightning conductors ?

b) Answer the following :

- 1) When was the Simla Pact signed ?
- 2) What is the proposed financial outlay on the Fifth plan ?
- 3) What will be the total length of the Ganga Kaveri Link ?
- 4) Where will the next Olympic Games be held ?
- 5) When did General Niazi surrender to the Indian Army

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE – 1977

- Note ;—*1. The answer to each question must be stated on a fresh page.
2. Answers should not exceed the limits of the length specified.
 3. Answers to parts of the question should be given together.
 4. Give the correct number of the questions and its parts before answering.
 5. Marks for questions are indicated at the end of each question.
 6. All questions should be attempted.
 7. Parts of the questions should not be interspersed between answers and such answers will not be given any credit at all.

1. Write a critical essay on the economic ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. (240 to 300 words). 15

2. Critically examine the, the role and functioning of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. (250 to 300 words). 15

3. Analyse the various issues involved in the Freedom of Press in India. (250 to 300 words). 15

4. Set fourth briefly the contribution of the following to Indian life and culture (not more than 100 words each). 5

1. Ramanand
2. Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar
3. Shahjhan.
4. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
5. Rukmani Devi Arundale.

5. a) Mention the capitals of :— 5

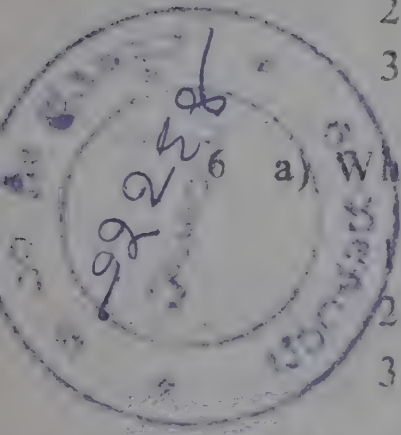
- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Uganda | 4. South Korea |
| 2. Autria | 5. Sikkim |
| 3. Cuba | |

b) What do the following abbreviations stand for ? 5

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A.S.E.A.N. | 4. N.C.E.R.T. |
| 2. I.C.A.R | 5. O.P.E.C. |
| 3. I.B.R.D. | |

c) Identify the historic events of the following years :— 5

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 776 B.C. | 4. 1739 A.D. |
| 2. 1215 A.D. | 5. 1948 A.D. |
| 3. 1526 A.D. | |



a) What is the contribution of each of these to Science ? 5

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Alexander Fleming | 4. Otto Hahn |
| 2. Thomas A. Edison | 5. Copernicus |
| 3. Charles Darwin | |

b) Identify the authors of the following works :— 5

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Prison Diary | 4. Thank you, Jeeves |
| 2. Arthashastra | 5. All the President's men |
| 3. Shahnama | |

c) Explain in one sentence :— 5

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Cartel | 4. Spectrometer |
| 2. Shuttle Diplomacy | 5. Phonetics |
| 3. Dog-fight | |

7. a) What are they famous for? (Not more than 30 words each) :— 15

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Baruch S. Blumberg | 4. Saul Bellow |
| 2. Martin Luther King | 5. Siddheswari Devi |
| 3. P. V. Akilandam | |

8. Identify the location and bring out the significance of the following (not more than 25 words) :— 15

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Kremlin | 4. Mangalkot |
| 2. Bombay High | 5. Amethi |
| 3. Namibia | |

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KPS

9. a) With what games/sports are the following mainly associated ? 5

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Jawaharlal Nehru | 3. Forest Hills |
| Challenge Trophy | 4. Suresh Goel |
| 2. Nadia Camaneci | 5. Rovers Cup |

b) Answer in one sentence :

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Caucas | 4. Detente |
| 2. Acupuncture | 5. The Fourth Estate |
| 3. Midnight Sun | |

- c) 1) Which is the largest fresh water lake in the world ?
 2) Which is the highest tower in the world ?
 3) Which is the largest desert in the world ?
 4) Which is the farthest planet from the sun ?
 5) Which is the highest dam in the world ?

10. a) What are the following :—

1. Playground of Europe
2. Land of White Elephants
3. Key of the Mediterranean
4. City of Golden gate
5. Land of Golden Fleece ?

b) Answer in one sentence :— 5

1. What is the venue for the next Olympics ?
2. What is the project symphonie ?
3. What is soyuz-24 ?
4. What is the name of the Legislature in USSR ?
5. What is Shatt-el-Arab ?

c) Fill in the blanks :—

1. The Second World Convention in Hindi was held in
2. The author of Black Wednesday is.....
3. The Greek currency is called.....
4. The best Feature Film National Award for 1977 went to,

5. The Appolo-soyuz link up in space took place on.....

— — — —

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE — 1978

Note—1. The answer to each question must be started on a fresh page.

2. Answers should not exceed the limits specified.
3. Give the correct number of the question and its parts before answering.
4. Answers to parts of the same question should be given together.
5. Marks for questions are indicated at the end of each question.
6. All questions should be attempted.
7. Parts of the same question should not be interspered between answers and such answers will not be given any credit at all.

1. Write a critical essay on the causes leading to the declaration of Emergency in India in June 1975. (250 to 300 words).

15

2. Write an essay on the advisability of introducing Prohibition for India as a whole. (250 to 300 words).

15

3. State and critically examine the functions of United Nation Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. (250 to 300 words).

15

4. Set forth briefly the contribution of the following to Indian life and culture (not more than 100 words each):—

15

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. E.V. Ramaswami | 4. Saint Ramalingam |
| 2. Vinoba Bhave | 5. M. S. Subbu Lakshmi |
| 3. King Rajaraja Chola | |

5. a) Mention Capitals of :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Yugoslavia | 4. Pakistan |
| 2. United Arab Republic | 5. Nepal |
| 3. Turkey. | |

b) What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. ICSSR | 4. UGC |
| 2. IMF | 5. EEC |
| 3. UNESCO | |

c) Identify the historic event of the following years :—

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 431 B.C | 4. 1918 A.D. |
| 2. 622 A.D. | 5. 1947 A.D. |
| 3. 1066 A.D. | |

6. a) What is the contribution of each of these to Science?

15

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Albert Einstein | 4. Sir C. V. Raman |
| 2. Hargobind | 5. James Watt |
| 3. Sir Issac Newton | |

b) Identify the authors of the following works ;—

5

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Good Earth | 4. Kenilworth |
| 2. Rajatharangini | 5. The Prince |
| 3. A short History of the world | |

c) Explain in one sentence :—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cartel | 4. Electro-motive Force |
| 2. Open Covenant | 5. Demography |
| 3. Sanctions. | |

7. What are the famous for ? (not more than 30 words each :

15

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. John F. Kennedy | 4. Pablo Picasso |
| 2. Father Damien | 5. W. A. Mozart |
| 3. Sister Theresa. | |

8. Identify the location and bring out the significance of the following (more than 20 words);— 15

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Pamirs | 4. Samstipur |
| 2. Hoeganekal | 5. Amarnath |
| 3. Chas Nulla. | |

9. a) With what games/sports are the following mainly associated? 5

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Vijaya Merchant | 4. Hawa Singh |
| 2. Duke of Edinburg | 5. Rangaswamy cup. |
| 3. Kerry Packer. | |

b) Answer in one sentence;— 5

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Aurora Borealis | 4. Sphere of influence |
| 2. Benchmark | 5. Insomnia |
| 3. Salk. | |

c) Answer in one sentence : 5

- 1) Which is the largest island in the world ?
- 2) Which is the longest dam in the world ?
- 3) Which is the fastest fish in the world ?
- 4) Which is the smallest planet in the solar system ?
- 5) Which is the largest railway network in the world ?

10. a) What are the following :—

- 1) What is Bihars' River of Sorrow ?
- 2) Which is the Land of Midnight Sun ?
- 3) Which country is known as "Nation of Shop keepers" ?
- 4) What is Uncle Sam ?
- 5) Where is the Lake of Nectar ?

b) Answer in one sentence :— 5

- 1) What is the Latin motto for Olympic Games ?
- 2) Who is Fredrick Chopin ?
- 3) What is Maruthi ?

- 4) What is the name of German Legislature ?
 - 5) What is the other name for Persia ?
- c) Fill in the blanks : — 5
- 1) The Third World Convention for Tamil was held at.....
 - 2) The Freedom at Midnight was edited by.....
 - 3) The Saudi Arabian Currency is called.....
 - 4) Which Indian won the Ramon Magsaysay Award for 1974 for Public Service ?.....
 - 5) Arya Bhatta was put in orbit in the year.....

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—1980

- N.B. —**
1. Answer to each question must be started on a fresh page.
 2. Answers should not exceed the limits specified. Otherwise, marks that can be awarded will be reduced.
 3. Give the correct numbers of the question and its parts before answering,
 4. Answer to parts of the same question should be given together.
 5. Marks to each questions are indicated in the margin.
 6. Answers to parts of the same questions should not be interspersed between answers and such answers will not be given any credit at all.
 7. All questions should be answered.

1. Write a critical note on the role of science and technology in development (250 — 300 words). 12

2. Explain the emergence of Zimbabwe : and its lessons for nationalism (250 — 300 words) 12

3. Explain the basic aspects of Gandhij's ideas on Trusteeships (250 – 300 words). 12
4. Write a note on Indo-Soviet economic co-operation (250 – 300 words). 12
5. What is the procedure to amend the Constitution of India ? (100 words). 3
6. Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State policy as used in the Indian Constition (150 words). 6
7. What place do you assign to finance in a socialist economy ? (100 words). 4
8. Explain the working principles of the following (30 words each) :— 12
 - a) Transistor, b) Vidiophone, c) Hand pump fitted to a borewell.
9. Complete the lines left blank on the following and give the names of the authors :— 5
 - a) The curfew tolls the knell of parting day
The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea.
.....
.....
 - b) Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
(That last infirmity of noble mind).
.....
 - c) Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice :
.....
 - d) So many the lustre of your days
Outshine the deeds Firdusi sung.
.....
.....
 - e) Between two worlds – one dead.
.....

0. Give the names of authors of the following books and not more than 30 words about their main theme :— 12

- a) Roots c) Chittirapaval
b) The Nightmare and After d) Mukajji Kanasagalu

1. What are the essential features of a Rolling Plan ? (30 words). 3

2. Expand the following abbreviations. 2½
i) COMENCON ii) SUNFED iii) LSD
iv) TRYSEM v) EAS.

3. Explain the Silent Valley Project problem (50 words). 3

4. Name the capitals of the following :— 2½
i) Taiwan ii) Malaysia iii) Ghana
iv) Finland v) Switzerland.

5. Enumerate the 20-point Economic Programme (60 words). 3

6. What are the English equivalents of the following Latin words ? 2½
a) Veni, Vidi, Vici b) Mutatis Mutandis
c) raison d'être d) ultra vires e) ipso facto

7. What is the historic significance of the following (One sentence) :—
a) 4241 B.C. b) 1752 A.D. c) 1928 A.D.
d) 1509 A.D. e) 1869 A.D.

8. What is the contribution of each of the following (30 words each) :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Friedrich A. Hayek | 4. Ludwig Van Beethoven |
| 2. H.J. Baabha | 5. Rabindranath Tagore |
| 3. Martin Luther | 6. P. C. Mahalanobis |

9. What is meant by the following (15 words each) :— 15

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Shaze | 4. Bamboocrete housing |
| 2. Georgian knot | 5. Surrealism |
| 3. APPLE | |

20. Explain in one sentence each what is meant by the following :—

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) Vote on Account | d) Rabi crop |
| b) Capital Gains Tax | e) U. N. Day |
| c) Hard currency. | |

21. Answer the following :—

- 1) What is the production of foodgrains in Karnataka in 1979-80 ?
- 2) Where was the greatest cricketer Sir Donald Bradman born ?
- 3) What is the distance between the wickets in cricket ?
- 4) With what game is the word deuce associated with ?

22. Where are the following located ?

- a) Central Arid Zone Research Institute
- b) National Chemical Laboratory
- c) Bharat Electronics Ltd.
- d) Central Institute of Speech and Hearing
- e) Central Leather Research Institute.

23. What do the following geographical terms mean (15 words each) :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Sea of Tranquility | 4) Roaring Forties |
| 2) Tundras | 5) Isohyets |
| 3) Sedimentary rocks. | |

24. Name of the following :—

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| a) Longest railway station in the world | d) Largest sea-bird in the world |
| b) Largest library in the world | c) Longest beach in India |
| c) Largest wall in the world. | |

25. Fill up the blanks with one word each in the following :—

- 1) In a vacuum flask, silvering reduces the loss of heat by.....

- 2) The period of oscillation of a pendulum depends on its.....
- 3) No sound is heard on the moon because there is noon the moon.
- 4) Lead pencils do not contain lead, but.....

26. Answer the following :— 2

- 1) Which city in India was founded by Job Charnock ?
- 2) How will a red flower illuminated by green light appear ?
- 3) What happens to the density of a metal when it is heated ?
- 4) Who owns a Grameena Bank(Regional Rural Bank)?

Category I and II GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—1981

[N.B.—1. All questions must be answered.

2. Marks to each question and part are indicated in the margin.

3. Answers to a question and its different parts must be given together.

4. Answer should conform to the limits indicated.]

ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮಿತಿಮೀರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುವುದು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಜಾ ಆತಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ. (300 ಶಬ್ದಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀರದಂತೆ). 15

The population explosion has created grave problems for developing nations. Discuss the population problem with particular reference to India.

(not exceeding 300 words)

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕ ಎಂಬ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವರ್ತನೆಯು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಗರಿಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಖಂಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ. (250 ರಿಂದ 300 ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) 15

The state of South Africa is in conflict with most of the civilised world. Discuss the nature of this conflict (250 to 300 words).

3. ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಬಹು ಬೇಗನೇ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಾವವು ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಭಯವಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವ ಬಗೆಗಳೇನು ? (250 ರಿಂದ 300 ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ). 15

Enumerate the causes of the global energy crisis and the possible solutions to the same. (250 to 300 words).

4. ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ "ಕಪ್ಪು ಹಣ" ವನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾರದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು "ಬೇರರ್ ಬಾಂಡ್" ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ (240 ಶಬ್ದಗಳು).

The newly introduced scheme of "bearer bonds" of the Government of India is expected to immobilise significant portions of the "black money" in circulation in the Country. Discuss the possibilities of this happening. (250 words).

5. ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಹುಬಲಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರವೇನು ? (249 ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ).

What is the place of Bahubali in history and Jain lore ? (200 words).

6. a) ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಐದು ಜನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಯಾರು ? ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಲೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವವರು ಯಾರು ? 10

Name five women who have ruled as Prime Ministers of Countries in the second half of the twentieth Century and indicate those still in power.

- b) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವು ಏನು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಿವೆ ? 6

What are the following and where are they ?

1. ಕ್ರೆಮ್ಲಿನ್.

Kremlin

4. ಮೌಂಟ್ ಎಟನಾ

Mout Etna

2. ದಿ ಲೂವ್ರ.

The Louvre

5. ಮೇಡಿಸನ್ ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್.

Madison Square Garden

3. ಡಿಸ್ನಿ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್.

Disney land

c) ರಾಜ ಮನೆತನಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಆರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರಿ. 3

Name at least six countries that still retain the institution of monarchy.

d) ಈ ದೇಶಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗೀತೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ? 3

What are the national anthems of the following Countries ?

1. ಭಾರತ.

India

4. ಯು. ಎಸ್ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್.

U.S.S.R

2. ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ಡಮ್.

United Kingdom

5. ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್.

France

3. ಯು. ಎಸ್. ಎ.

U.S.A.

6. ಫೆಡರಲ್ ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಜರ್ಮನಿ.

Federal Republic of Germany

7. a) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಊರುಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಏನು ?

What are the following places in Karnataka known for ?

1. ಬೆಲೂರು.

Belur

6. ಕುದ್ರೆಮುಖ.

Kudremukh

2. ಹಂಪಿ.

Hampi

7. ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟ.

Srirangapatna

3. ಮಲ್ಪೆ.

Malpe

8. ಶ್ರೀಂಗೇರಿ.

Sringeri

4. ನಾಗರ್ ಹೋಲಿ.

Nagarhole

9. ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಎಫ್.

K.G.F.

5. ಕೆಮ್ಮಣ್ ಗುಂಡಿ.

Kemmangundi

10. ಕುಣಿಗಲ್.

Kunigal

b) ಇವರ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಧಾರವೇನು ?

What is the claim to fame of the following ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ಪೇಲೆ.
Pele | 4. ಯೂರಿ ಗಾಗರಿನ್
Yuri Gagarin |
| 2. ಹೆಲೆನ್ ಕೆಲ್ಲರ್.
Helen Keller | 5. ಮಾರ್ಗರೆಟ್ ಮೀಡ್.
Margaret Mead |
| 3. ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಯೋಗಿ.
Maharshi Mahesh Yogi | 6. ಅಲೆಕ್ಸಾಂಡರ್ ಫ್ಲೇಮಿಂಗ್.
Alexander Fleming. |

c) ಯಾರು ಬರೆದ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ? ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ :—

In which book written by whom are the following characters? Briefly describe the nature of the character.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ಶೈಲೋಕ್.
Shylock | 4. ಲೋಲಿತ.
Lolita |
| 2. ಜೀವ್ಸ್.
Jeeves | 5. ಶರ್ಲಕ್ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್.
Sherlock Holmes |
| 3. ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ಬಾಂಡ್.
James Bond | |

d) ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವರು ಯಾವ ತರದ ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಮೂರೇ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ:—

Write not more than 3 lines each to describe the role of the following in the cinema industry :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ಆಲ್ಫ್ರೆಡ್ ಹಿಚ್‌ಕಾಕ್.
Alfred Hitchcock | 4. ಕೆ.ಎಲ್. ಸೈಗಲ್.
K.L. Saigal |
| 2. ವಾಲ್ ಡಿಸ್ನಿ.
Walt Disney | 5. ಲತಾ ಮಂಗೇಶ್ಕರ್.
Lata Mangeshkar |
| 3. ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ್ ರೇ.
Satyajit Ray | 6. ಎಂ. ಜಿ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನ್.
M.G. Ramachandran |

8. a) ವೈರಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇಸಿಲ್ಲಸ್‌ಗೆ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೇನು.

What is the difference between Virus and Bacillus ?

b) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

Expand the following :—

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ಇ.ಇ.ಜಿ.
E.E.G. | 2. ಇ.ಸಿ.ಜಿ.
E.C.G. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|

3. ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಜಿ.

B.C.G.

4. ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಡಿ.

S.T.D.

c) ಈ ರೋಗಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಕಾರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರಿ :—

Indicate the symptoms, causes and cure for the following diseases :—

1. ಕಾಟರಾಕ್ಟ್.

Cataract

4. ಕ್ಷಯರೋಗ.

Tuberculosis

2. ಹೈಡ್ರೊಫೋಬಿಯಾ.

Hydrophobia

5. ಪೋಲಿಯೋ.

Polio

3. ಜಾಂಡಿಸ್

Jaundice

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆರು ಸಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

5

Describe in more than six lines the activities of the following:

ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಸ್ಟಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್. 4) ಅಂತರ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ.

Amnesty International

International Court of Justice

ಡಿ ಸಾಲ್ವೇಷನ್ ಆರ್‌ಮಿ.

5) ರೋಟರಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್.

The Salvation Army

Rotary International

ಕು ಕ್ಲಕ್ಸ್ ಕ್ಲಾನ್.

Ku Klux Klun

a) ಭೂಮಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಸವೆಷ್ಟು ?

What is the diameter of the Earth.

b) ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಸೂರ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂದ್ರನಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ದೂರವೆಷ್ಟು ?

What is the distance between the Earth and Sun and the Moon.

ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?

What is the meaning of the following terms used in legislative bodies ?

1. Point of order

6. Whip

2. Cut Motion

7. Vote on account

3. Zero hour

8. Division

4. Closure

9. Third reading

5. Motion of No confidence

10. Quorum

12. ಯಾವ ಆಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ ?

In what games are the following terms in use ?

ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ

1. Deuce 6. Putt

2. Chinaman 7. Home Run - ಬೇಸಬಾಲ್

ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್ - ಹಾಕಿ

3. Dribble

8. Spike - ವಾಲ್ಬಾಲ್

4. Breast stroke 9. off side - ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್

5. Bouncer

10. Bully-off

13. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದವರು/ರೂಪಿಸಿದವರು ಯಾರು ?

Who built designed the following :-

1. St. Pauls Cathedral, London. 3. Chandigarh

2. Suez Canal

4. New Delhi

14. ಆರು ಸಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀರದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ:-

Describe the following in not more than six lines :-

1. Aircraft carrier

4. Hovercraft

2. Hydrofoil

5. Bulk Carrier

3. Submarine

6. Tramp Ship

15. a) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವು ಏನು ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

What are the following and who uses them :-

1) ಕಿಮೊನೋ.

3) ಸ್ಪರ್.

Kimono

Spur

2) ಸಾರೊಂಗ್.

4 ಸ್ಥೆತೊಸ್ಕೋಪ್

Sarong

Stethoscope

b) ಭೂಸೇನೆಯ ಕರ್ನಲ್ ಪದವಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾದ ಪದವಿಗಳು ನೌಕಾ ಸೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಯು ಸೇನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುವು ?

What are the equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air Force to the rank of Colonel in the Army.

c) ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:-

Expand the following :-

1. UNICEF

2. ONGC

3. ISRO

4. ID

ಪ್ರಬಂಧ 1982

ESSAY 1982

ವೇಳೆ—3 ಘಂಟೆಗಳು]

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು—150

Time Allowed—3 Hours]

[Max. Marks—150

ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:—

Write an essay on any one of the following :—

1. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ.

Literature and Science

2. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವೈಕ್ಯ.

National integration

3. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ.

Problem of Languages in India

4. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಜೀವನ.

Individual and National life

5. ಸಂವಹನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮಹತ್ವ.

Importance of media of Communication

6. 'ತನ್ನ ದೇವರು ಆಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿರುವವನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚರ
ವಾಗಿರಿ'.

'Beware of the man whose God is in the Skies.'

7. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪುನರ್ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ.

The Role of women in national reconstruction.

GENERAL ENGLISH—1982

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 150

1. Write an essay of about 800 words on any one of the following topics :— 40

a) Nothing succeeds like success.

b) Protecting of our Environment in the prime need of human survival.

c) Democracy—Myth and Reality.

d) India in 2000 A.D.

e) Language divides, but literature unites a people.

2. Write a precis of the following passage in about a third of its length and give it a suitable title :— (25 + 5 = 30)

The chemical sciences have already made a tremendous contribution to improved agriculture by developing balanced fertilizers and pesticides which help to control plants and animals which destroy crops. It is also claimed that indirectly they have released some land for food crops by producing new materials such as nylon, synthetic rubber and indigo. It has even been predicted that timber will be largely replaced in the future as a construction material by new kinds of plastics, so that original forest land will become available for agriculture and other uses. But perhaps for more significant is the contribution of the world's oil wells in providing fuel for the tractors and other machinery which have transformed agricultural methods.

But can food also be made in large quantities by the chemist? Some eminent scientists believe that by the year 2000 we shall have the knowledge to produce all food by synthetic methods so that agriculture and fisheries will become superfluous. Other scientists regard such views as flights of fantasy with no basis in reality.

Some types of synthetic foods can of course be made to-day, but the problem is not only a full understanding of the chemistry of diets, such foods must be provided in sufficient quality to meet the world population of the year 2000 and the chemist must ensure that they are palatable. We may find, for instance, that our digestive systems cannot adjust to a diet which is completely synthetic.

The generally accepted view, at present is that our basic food material must continue to come from the process of photosynthesis by green plants. This is the way in which simple substances such as carbon dioxide, water and mineral salts are built into foodstuffs by plants using the energy of sunlight. It is also true that nature produces her foodstuffs much more efficiently than can modern science. Starches and fats, for instances

when made chemically require about 5000 times more water than when made by nature and also use very large quantities of energy.

Even if photosynthesis could be copied by the chemist, green plants will still be vital to life. Man will continue to produce waste products such as ammonia and carbon dioxide, and these materials which would pollute the environment can only be dispersed by plants which are able to use them. The earth's green mantle is also vital in producing much of the free oxygen in the atmosphere.

The great bulk of organic production of the earth is not edible as far as human beings are concerned. Recent studies of small plants called algae; a very wide-spread group living in the soil, fresh water and the sea, promise a new source. Some species called blue-green algae, are able to use atmospheric 'free' nitrogen to make the nitrogenous compounds that plants must have to produce proteins. It was discovered, for instance, that the blue-green algae, forming the scum in rice paddy fields, were providing much of the nitrogen for the rice to make its own protein, and thus greatly increasing its nutritive value. The Aztecs of Mexico used to collect blue-green algae scum from a lake surface, which they then dried and moulded into loaves.

Other plants might prove to be of value in this connection and more research is needed. It is a quite remarkable fact that although there are enormous number of species of plants in the world, very few have been used as sources of food, and virtually no new ones (of major importance, that is) have been added to man's larder for 2000 years.

3. Expand one of the following into a paragraph of about 200 words :—

30

- a) All that glitters is not gold.
- b) Stone walls do not a prison make.
- c) Beauty lies in the beholder's eye.

d) Freedom for all is freedom for none.

e) The film I have liked best.

4. a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate auxiliaries :— 10

1) In 1967 there was an earthquake nearby in a region where quakes.....never.....known before.

2) Their only source of income was the small rent they.....getting for their house.

3) They shuddered to think what.....happen to them if their tenant.....suddenly leave.

4) Life.....be pretty lonely in the Andamans.

5) I.....heard that the place.....sparsely populated.

6) He.....discovered that the species of mosquito was the Anopheles.

7) His last words were "I.....find out things-yes yes".

(b) Use the following sentences so as to bring out their meanings :— 10

1. At fault 4. Judicious

2. In the red 5. Ingenious

3. Unscrupulous.

5. Rewrite the following as directed :— 10

a) It rained very hard yesterday. Hundreds of trees were uprooted.

(Combine the sentence, using so that).

b) He is very poor in Mathematics.

(use the appropriate tag).

c) This is the boy I told you about yesterday.

(Rewrite, using the appropriate relative pronoun)

d) He is the only creature who loves man for his own sake, wrote Plutarch.

(into indirect speech).

e) Every thing about the propoise could be written in superlatives.

(Into Active Voice).

6. Write a letter to the Editor of a Newspaper, in about 500 words, expressing your views on continuing the present policy of reservations in the recruitment of Government servants. 20

OR

Write a note of about 500 words on the responsibilities of a Civil Servant.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—1982

ವೇಳೆ—3 ಘಂಟೆಗಳು]

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು—150

Time Allowed—3 Hours]

[Max. Marks—150

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು:—1) ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ.

All questions must be answered

2) ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದೆ.

Marks are indicated in the margin

3) ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

Instructions must be followed.

I ಸುಮಾರು 300 ಪದಗಳ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆಯುವುದು (4 ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ).

1. Write an essay of about 300 words on all the following topics :— 15

1) ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು. 15

The books that have influenced me.

2) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆಯೇರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ಕಷ್ಟ. 15

Inflation and its hardship to the common man.

3) ಗೋಕಾಕ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯ ಗುಣದೋಷಗಳು. 15

The merits and the demerits of the Gokak Committee report on language.

4) ನೀವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಂದನೆಯ ವರ್ಗದ ಅಫೀಸರಾದರೆ

.....

If you are selected Class as I Officer of the Karnataka Government.....

II ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ. 10

Indicate the names of the political parties in India and the nature of their programmes in one or two sentences.

III ನಿಮಗೆ ಇವುಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ಏನು ಗೊತ್ತು. 10

What do you know about? 10

ಅ) ಕೊಹಿನೂರ ಈ) ಏಫೆಲ್ ಟವರ್.

Kohinoor The Eiffel Tower

ಆ) ಶಿವಾಜಿ ಖಡ್ಗ. ಉ) ಮೋನಲಿಸ.

Shivaji's sword Mona Lisa

ಇ) ನೇತಾಜಿಯ ಕುರ್ಚಿ.

Netaji's chair.

IV ಯೂರೋಪಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ದೇಶಗಳ ಹೆಸರು ತಿಳಿಸಿ. 10

Name the Countries which make up the European Economic Community.

V ಕೊಟ್ಟಾ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಡೆಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ನಡೆದ ರಾಂಜಿ ಟ್ರೋಫಿ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ (200 ಪದಗಳು). 10

Your reactions to the recent Ranij Trophy finals between Delhi and Karnataka at the Kotla (200 words).

VI "ನಿಸರ್ಗದ ಸಮತೋಲ"ದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ವಿವರಣೆ. 5

Briefly describe "Balance of Nature".

VII ಅ) ಇವು ಯಾವುವು? ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಿವೆ? 5

What are the following? Where are they situated?

1) ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ. 4) ಶಾಂತಿನಗರ.

Vidhana Soudha Shanthivana

2) ವೈಟ್ ಹೌಸ್. 5) ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಬ್ಬೆ.

The White House The west minster Abbey

3) ಪಾಲ ಸಾಗರ.

Pal Lake

ಅ) ಇವರು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರು? 5

Account for the fame of the following :—

1) ಮೈಸೂರು ಟಿ. ಚೌಡಯ್ಯ. 4) ಬೆನಿಟೋ ಮುಸೋಲಿನಿ.

Mysore T. Chowdiah Benito Mussolini

- 2) ಕಾರ್ಲ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್. 5) ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಸುಬ್ಬಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ.
Karl Marx M. S. Subbalakshmi
3) ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ.
Mahatma Gandhi.

VIII

- ಅ) ಯಾರು ಬರೆದ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ
ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ತಿಳಿಸಿ. 5

In which book written by whom do you find the following characters ? Briefly describe what they do.

- 1) ವಸಂತಸೇನ. 4) ಲೇಡಿ ಚಾಟರ್ಲಿ.
Vasanthasena Lady Chatterly
2) ರೋಮಿಯೋ. 4) ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ವೂಸ್ಟರ್.
Romeo Mr. Wooster
3) ಫಾದರ್ ಬ್ರೌನ್.
Father Browne

- ಆ) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ?

What do the following terms mean to you ?

- 1) ಲೆಗ್‌ಸ್ಲಿಪ್. 4) ವಿಕೆಟ್.
Legsliip Wicket
2) ಡ್ಯೂಸ್. 5) ಆಫ್‌ಸೈಡ್.
Deuce Offside
3) ಟೈ ಬ್ರೇಕ್.
Tie-break

IX

- ಅ) 1) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾದ ಬ್ಯಾಟ್‌ಮನ್ ಯಾರು ?

Name the most famous batsman in India.

- 2) ಪಾರ್ಕಿನ್‌ಸನ್‌ನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಲಾ ಯಾವುದು ?

What is Parkinson's first law ?

- 3) ಬಹು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾದ ಜರ್ಮನಿಯ ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಯಾರು ?

Name the most famous German film director.

- 4) ಟು ಫಿಲಿಬಸ್ಟರ್ ಎಂಬುದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ?

What is the meaning of "To filibuster" ?

- 5) ಪರಿಮಾಣು ಬಾಂಬನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಸೂತ್ರ ಯಾವುದು ?

What is the formula that made the atomic bomb possible ?

ಅ) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

5

Who wrote the following books ?

1) ಯುಲಿಸ್ಸೇಸ್.

Ulysses

2) ಪೋರ್ಟ್ರೈಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ.

Portrait of India

3) ಮೈ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರಿಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ವಿಥ್ ಟ್ರೂತ್.

My Experiments with Truth

4) ಲವ್ಸ್ ಲೇಬರ್ಸ್ ಲಾಸ್ಟ್.

Love's Labour's Lost.

5) ಮಹಾಚಂದ್ರಾಸಿನ ರಾಮಾಯಣ ದರ್ಶನಮ್.

5

Mahachandassina Ramayan Darsanam

X ಅ) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :—

Expand the following :—

1) ಒಪೆಕ್.

OPEC

4) ಎಲ್‌ಡಿಸಿಸ್.

LDCs.

2) ಸೀಟಿ.

SETI

5) ಅಂಕೆಟಾಡ್.

UNCTAD

3) ನೇಟೊ

NATO

ಅ) 1) ಸಮೋನ್ಯ ತಿ ರೇಖೆಯೆಂದರೇನು ?

10

What is a contour line ?

2) ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ ರೇಖೆಯೆಂದರೇನು ?

What is the International date line ?

3) ಸರ್ ಸಿ. ವಿ. ರಾಮನ್ನಿನ ಸಾಧನೆ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ?

What is Sir C.V. Raman's contribution to Physics?

4) ಏರೋಪ್ಲೇನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಚಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟಲಾಗುವುದೆಲ್ಲ ಏಕೆ ?

Why cannot an aeroplane with enough fuel be flown to the moon ?

5) ಶುಷ್ಕ ವಿವರಗಳೆಂದರೇನು ?

Explain "Black-holes".

HY 443 Con.

CODE : A

ESSAY 1983

ವೇಳೆ—೨ ಗಂಟೆಗಳು]

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು—೧೫೦

Time—3 hours]

[Max. Marks—150

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ;

Write an essay on any one of the following :—

1. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮ.

Politics and Ethics

2. ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಭಾಷೆ.

Medium of instruction in College

3. ಮಂಗಳ ಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ.

Journey to Mars

4. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಯಸ್ಕರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ.

Adult Education in India

5. ತೈಲ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು.

The Oil Crisis

6. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಡ್ಡ ಗಾಡು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ.

Preservation of tribal culture in India

7. ನಾಗರಿಕತೆ ಇರುವುದು ಬೋಗ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಡಿಮೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ.

Civilization consists not in the multiplication of material wants, but in the gradual reduction of them.

GENERAL ENGLISH—1983

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 150

N.B. — Adhere strictly to the instructions. Avoid irrelevances. Answers which are longer or shorter than the prescribed length will be marked down. Credit will be given to legible handwriting and neatness of presentation.

1. Write an essay of about 600 words on **one** of the following topics :— 40
 - (a) Indian economy — problems and prospects
 - (b) Democracy and the Press
 - (c) Literature does not please by moralizing us, it moralizes us because it pleases us
 - (d) Should India go nuclear?
 - (e) Educational reforms since Independence.
2. (a) Write a precis of the following passage in about a third of its length and give it a suitable title :— (18 + 2)

The thief that neither knows nor admits that he is a thief seldom comes into court. And this is the most dangerous sort, because the market value of his stolen property cannot be economically assessed : he is the thief of his neighbour's privacy, patience, time, energies, and of his very identity. How are such thefts licensed? By the general axiom that man, being a gregarious creature, enjoys, or should enjoy, casual visits from his neighbour whenever he is not ill, engaged in making love, or working concentratedly at his trade or profession. He is held to have stored up a certain amount of social pleasantness, and this he must share with his fellow creatures when they are impelled to call on him by a vague feeling of self-insufficiency with which they also credit him. Like, themselves, he must need 'company'. Thus they are following the conventions of social interchange ; being neither decently interested in his personal problems, nor willing to accept any burden of responsibility

towards him. This neighbour dogma is added to the theory that all aberrations from normal behaviour are 'news' and therefore public property (social pleasantness heightened to social excitement): the person who first secures the news, far from being a thief, is entitled to a reward from the news hungry public. Indeed, nine out of every ten people are willing to share themselves with the public to a most generous extent — the hatchet-slayer summons the reporters and asks anxiously : 'This is front-page stuff, isn't it ?'

Neighbour-dogma is strongly held by country people, for whom any refusal by a newcomer to go further than 'good morning' and 'good evening' when amicably greeted in the shop or post office, constitutes a social danger ; and his privacy will be assailed in a hostile, though surreptitious, way. Yet once he has admitted the first caller (the local parson) inside the house, his time and energies will be at the mercy of all neighbours belonging to the same social class, who feel entitled to share his humanity. And in the city, where nobody is expected to know even the occupants of the flat above, or the flat below, there is always the State — brusquely presenting itself, on one bureaucratic pretext or another, with inspections, demands and forms to be completed. Such thefts of time and energy are excused on the plea that everyone is a member of the State and enjoys a claim on the attentions of all fellow-members ; the assumption of social community being based on that of national community. If a private citizen feels victimized by thievish officialdom, the remedy is held to lie in his own hands as a national or municipal voter. Further more, continuous thefts are committed in the name of Business, Politics, Charity — invasions of privacy, draining of energy, wasting of time legitimized by an extension of the neighbour-dogma. That this organised theft is hardly ever challenged, suggests that few people still consider themselves private individuals.

(about 480 words).

(b) The following questions are based on the passage given above. Answer them briefly, in not more than two sentences each :—

20

- (1) What do you understand by 'a dogma' ? Explain what the writer means by the term 'the neighbour-dogma' which he uses several times in the passage.
- (2) How does the manifestation of the neighbour-dogma in the country differ from that in the city ?
- (3) On what grounds does the writer condemn much of the social visiting of one person by another ?
- (4) Express in your own words the sentence 'How are such thefts licenced ?'
- (5) 'The remedy is held to be in his own hands as a national or municipal voter.' What does the writer mean by this ?
- (6) What is the *general* evil which the writer is protesting ?
- (7) Explain the meaning of any *two* of the following words/phrases as used in the passage :
economically assessed, a gregarious creature, aberrations from normal behaviour, amicably, surreptitious.
- (8) Explain clearly the meaning of the assumption of social community being based on that of national community'.
- (9) How are thefts 'committed in the name of Business, Politics and Charity' ? Why does the writer spell these three nouns with a capital letter in this sentence?
- (10) Why does the writer conclude that people, by and large, do not consider it important to safeguard their privacy ?

3. *Expand one of the following into a paragraph of about 150 words :—* 20

- (a) When all else is lost, the future still remains.
- (b) Cruelty has a human heart.
- (c) What sculpture is to a piece of marble, education is to the soul.
- (d) Politics is the last refuge of a scoundrel.
- (e) A prayer is merely a wish turned heavenward.

4. (a) *Fill in the blanks with appropriate auxiliaries :—* 5

1. Please.....be seated.
2.he still be alive after all these years ?
3. Sit here, so that I... ..see your face more clearly.
4. You.....think you're very clever, but that doesn't give you the right to order me about !
5. The old coat.....to have been thrown away years ago.

(b) *Use the appropriate tense forms of the words given in brackets :—* 5

1. The workers' demand for higher wages (seem) reasonable.
2. Delays of up to 2 hours (be) reported on all roads this morning.
3. Her beauty (capture) him and he (swear) to stay with her for ever.
4. You copied this work off Paul. I know because you (make) exactly the same mistakes.

(c) *Use five of the following in sentences so as to bring out their meaning :—* 5

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. forthcoming | 5. mince matters |
| 2. at this juncture | 6. needle in a haystack |
| 3. kill time | 7. keep one's options open |
| 4. marginal | 8. perceptible |

(d) Use **five** of the following sets of expressions in sentences so as to bring out the difference in meaning between the members of each pair : 5

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. go easy on (someone) | 5. facial |
| go easy on (something) | facile |
| 2. corporal | 6. get away |
| corporate | get away with |
| 3. detect | 7. hard headed |
| detest | hard hearted |
| 4. at one's ease | 8. keep off |
| ill at ease | keep on |

5. Rewrite the following as directed :—

10

(a) The postmortem examination revealed the following information (as a passive sentence)

(b) He was curious to know what was in the letter. He opened it. It was addressed to his father. (Combine into a single sentence).

(c) I hope we can finish this before the deadline. (Add the appropriate question tag).

(d) She said to her son ; 'Don't demean yourself by doing anything dishonourable'. (Into indirect speech).

(e) Her height will be very much to her disadvantage if she wants to be a dancer. (Rewrite using *too..... to* and *tall*).

6. Imagine yourself to be a correspondent of a daily newspaper. Write a report, in about 300 words, on an interesting cultural event you witnessed. 20

Or

You have had to tackle a disciplinary problem involving a student. You want to inform his father of what happened.

Write a letter, in about 300 words, giving details of the problem, the inquiry conducted and the action you propose to take in the matter.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE – 1983

Time Allowed – 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks – 150

ವೇಳೆ—೩ ಗಂಟೆಗಳು]

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು—೧೫೦

N.B. – (1) All questions must be answered.

(2) Marks to each question and part are indicated in the margin.

(3) Answers to a question and its different parts must be given together.

(4) Answers should conform to the limits indicated.

1. *The population explosion has created grave problems for developing nations. Discuss the population problem with particular reference to India. (not exceeding 300 words)*

ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮಿತಿಮೀರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುವುದು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಆತಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ. (300 ಶಬ್ದಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀರದಂತೆ). 15

2. *The state of South Africa is in conflict with most of the civilised world. Discuss the nature of this conflict. (250 to 300 words).*

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕ ಎಂಬ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವರ್ತನೆಯು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಗರಿಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಖಂಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ. (250 ರಿಂದ 300 ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ). 15

3. *Enumerate the causes of the global energy crises and the possible solutions to the same. (250 to 300 words).*

ವಿಶ್ವದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಬಹು ಜೀಗನೇ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಾವವು ವಿಸಮ ವರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಭಯವಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವ ಬಗೆಗಳೇನು ? (250 ರಿಂದ 300 ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ). 15

4. *The newly introduced scheme of "bearer bonds" of the Government of India is expected to immobilise significant portions of the "black money" in circulation in the Country. Discuss the possibilities of this happening. (250 words).*

ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ "ಕಪ್ಪು ಹಣ" ವನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು "ಬೇರರ್ ಬೋಂಡ್ಸ್" ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ. (250 ಶಬ್ದಗಳು). 15

5. *What is the place of Bahubali in history and Jain lore ? (200 words)*

ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಜೈನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಹುಬಲಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರವೇನು ? (200 ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ). 10

6. (a) *Name five women who have ruled as Prime Ministers of Countries in the second half of the twentieth Century and indicate those still in power.*

ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಐದು ಜನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಯಾರು ? ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಲೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವವರು ಯಾರು ? 6

- (b) *What are the following and where are they ?*

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವು ಏನು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಿವೆ ? 5

(i) Kremlin
ಕ್ರೆಮ್ಲಿನ್

(ii) The Louvre
ದಿ ಲಾವ್ರೆ

(iii) Disney land
ಡಿಸ್ನಿ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್

(iv) Mount Etna
ಮೌಂಟ್ ಎಟ್ನಾ

(v) Madison Square Garden.
ಮೇಡಿಸನ್ ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್

(c) Name at least six countries that still retain the institution of monarchy.

ರಾಜ ಮನೆತನಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಆರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರಿ. 3

(d) What are the national anthems of the following Countries ?

ಈ ದೇಶಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗೀತೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ? 3

(i) India

ಭಾರತ

(ii) United Kingdom

ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್

(iii) U.S.A.

ಯು. ಎಸ್. ಎ.

(iv) U.S.S.R.

ಯು. ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಆರ್.

(v) France

ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್

(vi) Federal Republic of Germany.

ಫೆಡರಲ್ ರಿಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಜರ್ಮನಿ.

7. (a) What are the following places in Karnataka known for ?

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಊರುಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಏನು ? 5

(i) Belur

ಬೆಲೂರು

(ii) Hampi

ಹಂಪಿ

(iii) Malpe

ಮಲ್ಪೆ

(iv) Nagarhole

ನಾಗರ್ ಹೋಳೆ

(v) Kemmangundi

ಕೆಮ್ಮಣ್ಣ್ ಗುಂಡಿ

(vi) Kudremukh

ಕುದ್ರೆ ಮುಖ

(vii) Srirangapatna

ಶ್ರೀರಂಗ ಪಟ್ಟ

(viii) Sringeri

ಶ್ರಿಂಗೇರಿ

(ix) K.G.F.

ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಎಫ್.

(x) Kunigal

ಕುಣಿಗಲ್

(b) What is the claim to fame of the following ?

ಇವರ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆಧಾರವೇನು ? 3

(i) Pele

ಪೆಲೆ

(ii) Helen keller

ಹೆಲೆನ್ ಕೆಲ್ಲರ್

(iii) Maharshi Mahesh Yogi
ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಯೋಗಿ

(iv) Yuri Gagarin
ಯೂರಿ ಗಗರಿನ್

(v) Margaret Mean
ಮಾರ್ಗರೆಟ್ ಮೀಡ್

(vi) Alexander Fleming
ಅಲೆಕ್ಸಾಂಡರ್ ಫ್ಲೇಮಿಂಗ್

(c) In which book written by whom are the following characters ? Briefly describe the nature of the character.

ಯಾರು ಬರೆದ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ ? ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

(i) Shylock
ಶೈಲೋಕ್

(ii) Jeeves
ಜೀವ್ಸ್

(iii) James Bond
ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ಬೋಂಡ್

(iv) Lolita
ಲೊಲಿತ

(v) Sherlock Homes
ಶರ್ಲಕ್ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್.

(d) Write not more than 3 lines each to describe the role of the following in the cinema industry.

ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವರು ಯಾವ ತರದ ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಮೂರೇ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

(i) Alfred Hitchcock
ಆಲ್ಫ್ರೆಡ್ ಹಿಚ್‌ಕೋಕ್

(ii) Walt Disney
ವಾಲ್ಟ್ ಡಿಸ್ನಿ

(iii) Satyajit Ray
ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ್ ರೇ

(iv) K. L. Saigal
ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ಸೈಗಲ್

(v) Lata Mangeshkar
ಲತಾ ಮಂಗೇಶ್ಕರ್

(vi) M.G. Ramachandran
ಎಮ್. ಜಿ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನ್

8. (a) What is the difference between Virus and Bacillus ?

ವೈರಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇಸಿಲಸ್ ಗೆ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೇನು ?

(b) Expand the following :—

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(i) E. E. G.
ಇ. ಇ. ಜಿ.

(ii) E. C. G.
ಇ. ಸಿ. ಜಿ.

(iii) B. C. G.

ಬಿ. ಸಿ. ಜಿ.

(iv) S. T. D.

ಎಸ್. ಟಿ. ಡಿ.

(c) Indicate the symptoms, causes and cure for the following diseases :—

ಈ ರೋಗಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಕಾರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರಿ. 5

(i) Cataract

ಕಾಟರಾಕ್ಟ್

(ii) Hydrophobia

ಹೈಡ್ರೋಫೋಬಿಯಾ

(iii) Jandice

ಜಾಂಡಿಸ್

(iv) Tuberculosis

ಕ್ಷಯರೋಗ

(v) Polio

ಪೋಲಿಯೋ

9. Describe in not more than six lines the activities of the following :—

9. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆರು ಸಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀರದಂತೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:— 5

(i) Amnesty International (ii) The Salvation Army

ಎಮ್ಮೆಸ್ಟಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ನಾಶನಲ್

ದಿಸಾಲ್ವೇಷನ್ ಆರ್ಮಿ

(iii) Ku Klux Klan

ಕು ಕ್ಲಕ್ಸ್ ಕ್ಲಾನ್

(iv) International Court of Justice

ಅಂತರ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ

(v) Rotarp International

ರೋಟರಿ ಇನ್‌ಟರ್‌ನೇಶನಲ್

10. (a) What is the diameter of the Earth ?

ಭೂಮಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಸವೆಷ್ಟು ?

1

(b) What is the distance between the Earth and the Sun and the Moon ?

ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಸೂರ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂದ್ರನಿಗೂ ದೂರವೆಷ್ಟು? 2

11. What is the meaning of following terms used in legislative bodies ?

11. ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ?

10

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Point of order | (vi) Whip |
| (ii) Cut motion | (vii) Vote on account |
| (iii) Zero hour | (viii) Division |
| (iv) Cloture | (ix) Third reading |
| (v) Motion of No Confidence | (x) Quorum |

12. In what games are the following terms in use ?

ಯಾವ ಆಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ ?

5

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (i) Deuce | (vi) Putt |
| (ii) Chinaman | (vii) Home Run |
| (iii) Dribble | (viii) Spike |
| (iv) Breast stroke | (ix) offside |
| (v) Bouncer | (x) Bully-off. |

13. Who built the following :—

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದವರು/ರೂಪಿಸಿದವರು ಯಾರು ?

4

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| (i) St. Pauls Cathedral, London | (iii) Chandigarh |
| (ii) Suez canal | (iv) New Delhi |

14. Describe the following in not more than six lines :—

ಆರು ಸಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀರದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ:—

6

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (i) Aircraft carrier | (iv) Hovercraft |
| (ii) Hydrofoil | (v) Bulk Carrier |
| (iii) Submarine | (vi) Tramp Ship |

15. (a) What are following and who uses them.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವು ಏನು ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

2

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Kimono
ಕಿಮೊನೋ | (ii) Sarong
ಸಾರೋಂಗ್ |
| (iii) Spur
ಸ್ಪೂರ್ | (iv) Stethoscope
ಸ್ಟೆತೊಸ್ಕೋಪ್. |

(b) What are the equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air-Force to the rank of Colonel in the Army.

ಭೂಸೇನೆಯ ಕರ್ನಲ್ ಪದವಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾದ ಪದವಿಗಳು ನೌಕಾ ಸೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಯು ಸೇನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುವು ? 1

(c) Expand the following :—

ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:—

2

(i) UNICEF (ii) ONGC (iii) ISRO (iv) IDBI

ESSAY

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 150

Write an essay on any *one* of the following ;—

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:—

1. Present agitations in India
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು.
2. Role of students in nation building.
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ.
3. Status of women in our country.
ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಾನ.
4. India's foreign policy.
ಹೊರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಡನೆ ಭಾರತದ ಧೋರಣಿಗಳು.
5. Labour Unions in India.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಂಘಗಳು.
6. Corruption—Causes and remedies.
ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ-ಕಾರಣಗಳು. ನಿವಾರಣಾನೋಪಾಯಗಳು.
7. Specialization—Advantages and disadvantages.
ತಜ್ಞತೆ—ಸಾಧಕಬಾಧಕಗಳು.

GENERAL ENGLISH—1984

Time Allowed : 3 hours]

[Max. Marks : 150

N.B : Adhere strictly to the instructions. Avoid irrelevancies. Answers which are longer or shorter than the prescribed length will be marked down. Credit will be given to legible handwriting and neatness of presentation.

1. Write an essay of about 600 words on *one* of the following topics : 40
 - a) Your idea of a happy life.
 - b) Experiences of an unemployed youth.
 - c) Studies pass into character.
 - d) The role of the opposition in India to-day.
 - e) "We have enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love, one another."
2. a) Write a precis of the following passage in about a third of its length and give it a suitable title: 20 + 2

At the present time the fiercest and most dangerous animal with which human beings have to contend is man, and the dangers arising from purely physical causes have been very rapidly reduced. In the present day, therefore, fear finds little scope except in relation to other human beings, and fear itself is one of the main reasons why human beings are formidable to each other. It is a recognized maximum that the best defence is attack ; consequently people are continually attacking each other because they expect to be attacked. Our instinctive emotions are those that we have inherited from a much more dangerous world, and contain, therefore, a larger proportion of fear than they should ; this fear, since it finds little outlet elsewhere, directs itself against the social environment, producing distrust and hate, malice and all uncharitableness. If we are to profit fully by our new-won mastery over nature, we must acquire a

more lordly psychology : instead of the cringing and resentful terror of the slave, we must learn to feel the calm dignity of the master. Reverting to the impulses of approach and withdrawal, this means that impulses of approach need to be encouraged, and those of withdrawal need to be discouraged. Like everything else, this is a matter of degree. I am not suggesting that people should approach tigers and pythons with friendly feelings. I am only saying that since tradition grew up in a more dangerous world, the present-day occasions for fear and withdrawal are less numerous than tradition would lead us to suppose.

It is the conquest of nature which has made possible a more friendly and cooperative attitude between human beings, and if rational men co-operated and used their scientific knowledge to the full, they could now secure the economic welfare of all was not possible in any earlier period. With the problem of poverty and destitution eliminated, men could devote themselves to the constructive arts of civilization—to the progress of science, the diminution of disease, the postponement of death, and the liberation of impulses that make for joy. (About 350 words)

- b) Clearly explain the following phrases as they occur in the passage given above : 6
 instinctive emotions ; lordly psychology ; impulses of approach.
- c) Explain the following sentences as they occur in the passage given above : 6
 - i) "fear itself is one of the main reasons why human beings are formidable to each other."
 - ii) "the present day occasions for fear and withdrawal are less numerous than tradition would lead us to suppose"
- d) Answer the following questions from the above passage : 6
 - i) Why does the writer believe that at the present time man is the fiercest and most dangerous animal with which human beings have to contend ?

- ii) Why does the writer think that the conquest of nature has made possible a more friendly and co-operative attitude between human beings ?
3. Expand *one* of the following into a paragraph of about 150 words : 20
- Authority forgets a dying king.
 - Sweet are the uses of adversity.
 - Truth is stranger than fiction.
 - A stitch in time saves nine.
 - Even the darkest cloud has a silver lining.
4. Imagining yourself to be a correspondent of a weekly magazine, write a report in about 300 words of a mock session of the first meeting of the first Cabinet of a world government held in your institution. 20

Or

Imagine that you are the President of the Student's Union of a University. Write a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, in about 300 words, drawing his attention to certain genuine difficulties of the students and suggesting reasonable and practicable solutions.

5. Use any *ten* of the following in sentences *so as to bring out their meanings* : 10
- Blackmail ;
 - Hush-money ;
 - Downright ;
 - Vicarious ;
 - A turn-coat ;
 - Null and void ;
 - Get wind of ;
 - Cry down ;
 - Look over ;
 - Keep up ;
 - Beauty sleep ;
 - Yellow press ;
 - Few and far between ;
 - A dogeared book ;
 - Cut a sorry figure.
6. Rewrite the following as directed : 10
- The warden said to the student, "Why did you leave the hostel last night without my permission ?"
- (Use the *indirect* form of narration)

- b) He told them that he had been robbed of the book which he had bought. (Use the *direct* form of narration)
- c) John Bunyan wrote the book called Pilgrim's Progress. He had once been a thoughtless youth. After that he became a religious penitent. (Combine into a *simple* sentence)
- d) Ram is one of the best boys in the class. [Change into the *comparative degree* by using the word 'better']
- e) Nobody would like to be called a fool. [Use the *interrogative form* without changing the sense]
- f) *In spite of my total disagreement with you*, I will always defend your right to express your opinion. [Change the italicised portion into a clause]
- g) This girl is very *intelligent*. [Change the italicised adjective into a *noun*]
- h) He would have come if you *call* him. [Use the *correct tense form* of the italicised word]
- i) In a few minute's time, when the clock *strike* six, I *wait* here three-quarters of an hour. [Use the *correct tense forms* of the italicised words]
- j) If I *be* a ghost, I *try* to frighten all the people I dislike. Use the correct tense forms of the italicised words]

7. Correct the errors in the following sentences : 10

- a] I have been here many a times.
- b] Standing near a tree, a snake bit him.
- c] This book is more preferable than that from the point of view of the examination.
- d] He is considered as one of the best surgeons in the whole country.
- e] I have heard the news only an hour ago.
- f] Please accept my hearty congratulations for having topped the list of successful candidates in the examination

- g] I said to my friend that I was very angry upon him for his having complained against me to my father.
 - h] Your transistor is superior and more costly than the one I bought yesterday from an old shop.
 - i] Ram has been in service in this company since eight years, and in two years more he will be eligible for pension.
 - j] Man is a social animal ; he is always wanting company.
-

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—1984

Time Allowed : 3 hours]

[Max. Marks : 150

ವೇಳೆ: 3 ಗಂಟೆಗಳು]

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು ; 150

Note :—1. Answer *All* questions.

2. Marks are indicated in the margin.

3. Answer as instructed

- ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು:— 1. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
 2. ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
 3. ಆದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

1. Write answers in 300 words on each of the following

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು 300 ಶಬ್ದಗಳಿಗೆ
 ಮೀರದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:—

1. Massacre of Minorities in Sri Lanka.

ಶ್ರೀಲಂಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾಂಡ.

15

2. Non-aligned Nations' Movement.

ಆಲಿಪ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಚಳುವಳಿ.

15

3. Controversy about Centre State Relations.

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ
 ವಿವಾದ.

15

4. A stich in time saves nine.

ಸಕಾಲಿಕ ಹೊಲಿಗೆ ನವಜೀವ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

15

2. Write an answer in ten sentences to the following question :—

ಹತ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:—

10

State the Directive Principles as envisaged in the
 Constitution.

ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ದತ್ತ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

3. Explain the following in a sentence or two :—

10

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿ:—

1. Main distinction between schedule castes and backward classes.

ಹರಿಜನರು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಾಂಗಗಳಿರುವ ವೈತ್ಯಾಸ.

2. National Rural Employment Programme.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ವೃದ್ಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು.

3. Poverty Line.

ಬಡತನದ ರೇಖೆ.

4. Soft Loom.

ಸುಲಭ ಸಾಲ.

5. International Conference on Namibia.

ನಮೀಬಿಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆದ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ.

4. Write ten sentences on the main objectives of technical education.

ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. 10

5. What measures would you suggest for removing indiscipline and unrest among students ? (Your answer should not exceed 200 words).

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶಿಸ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಅಶಾಂತತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು ? (ಇನ್ನೂರು ಶಬ್ದಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀರದಂತೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ). 10

6. What are the reasons for dropping the Silent Valley Project ?

ಕೇರಳದ ಮೌನ ಕಣಿವೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ. 5

7. (a) Where are the following places situated ?

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿವೆ :- 5

1. Jalandar

ಜಲಂಧರ್.

2. ESCAP

ಎಸ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್.

3. Talakaveri
ತಲಕಾವೇರಿ.
4. Voltair
ವಾಲ್ಟೈರ್.
5. FAO
ಎಫ್. ಎ. ಓ.

(b) What are the following persons famous for ?

ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ:- 5

1. Gunnar Myrdal
ಗುನ್ಫಾರ್ ಮಿರ್ಡಲ್.
2. J. C. Bose
ಜೆ. ಸಿ. ಬೋಸ್.
3. Haragobind Khurana
ಹಸಗೋಬಿಂದ್ ಖುರಾನ.
4. Mother Teresa
ಮದರ್ ತೆರೆಸಾ.
5. M. S. Swaminathan
ಎಮ್. ಎಸ್. ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಥನ್,

8. (a) Match the following with their concerned persons

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಿರಿ:- 5

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Azad Hind Fauz was founded by | (1) Lala Lajpat Rai
(2) Subhash Chandra Bose: |
| 2. Das Kapital was written by | (3) Adam Smith
(4) Karl marx |
| 3. India's National Anthem was composed by | (5) Bankim C. Chatterjee
(6) Rabindranath Tagore
(7) Sarojini naidu |
| 4. The 1981 award for International Understanding was received by | (8) Robert McNamara
(9) Waldheim
(10) Mother Teresa |
| 5. The Secretary-General of the UN is | (11) Ronald Regan
(12) Kurt Waldheim
(13) Javier Perez de Cuellar |

b) What do the following terms mean :-

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು:-

5

1. Informal Education
ಅಸಂತ್ರಾ ದಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ.
2. Integrated Rural Development
ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಯೋಜನೆ.
3. Stagflation
ಸ್ಪ್ಯಾಗ್ ಫೇಷನ್.
4. Socialism
ಸಮತಾವಾದ.
5. Mixed Economic System.
ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ.

9. [a]
9.

1. Who is the best cartoonist in India ?
ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ವ್ಯಂಗ ಚಿತ್ರಗಾರನಾರು ?
2. Who directed the film 'Vamsa Vruksha' ?
'ವಂಶವೃಕ್ಷ' ಚಿತ್ರದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕನಾರು ?
3. Which place in India is most popular for Kathakali dance ?
ಕಥಾಕಲಿ ನೃತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದದು ?
4. Who was the scientist most closely associated with the development of research on atomic energy in India ?
ಅಣುಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಹಾಯಕನಾದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಯಾರು ?
5. Who wrote the famous novel 'Good Earth' ?
'ಗುಡ್ ಅರ್ತ್' ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದವರಾರು ?

5

[b] Name the authors of the following books : —

5

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದವರಾರು:-

5

1. Small is Beautiful
ಚಿಕ್ಕದು ಸುಂದರವಾದುದು.
2. Maralimannige
ಮರಳಿ ಮಣ್ಣಿಗೆ.
3. War and Peace
ಯುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿ
4. Gora
ಗೊರಾ
5. Othello
ಒಥೆಲೊ

10. [a] Expand the following : —

10. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ:-

5

1. UNIDO
ಯೂನಿಡೊ.
2. UNICEF
ಯೂನಿಸೆಫ್.
3. NREP
ಎನ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಪಿ.
4. TRYSEM
ಟ್ರೈಸೆಮ್.
5. IAAP
ಐ. ಎ. ಎ. ಪಿ.

[b] 1. Why are two eyes more valuable than one ?

ಒಂದು ಕಣ್ಣಿಗಿಂತ ಎರಡು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಏಕೆ ?

2. Why does a bad egg float in water ?

ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ತೇಲುವುದು ?

3. Why does milk turn sour ?

ಹಾಲು ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹುಳಿಯಾಗುವುದು ಏಕೆ ?

4. How is a rainbow formed ?

ಕಾಮನಬಿಲ್ಲು ಹೇಗಾಗುವುದು ?

5. Why does wood crackle as it burns ?

5

ಮರವು ಉರಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದು ತರಹ ಶಬ್ದ ಮಾಡುವುದೇಕೆ? 5



2